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The Daily Commercial.

The Latest News.

The Delegates to the National Democratic Convention assembled at Chicago, Monday morning, and temporarily organized by calling Ex-Governor BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, to preside. On taking the Chair, Mr. BIGLER made a speech. After prayer by Rev. Mr. CLARKSON, of St. James' Episcopal Church, Chicago, and the appointment of temporary Secretaries, the Chairmen of the respective Delegations handed in their credentials as the list of the States was called.

Committees on credentials, permanent organization, and resolutions and rules were appointed, Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, being selected chairman of the latter over VALLANDIGHAM. Resolutions were presented by Dr. OLDS, of Ohio, ex-Governor HUNT, of New York, ALEX. LONG, of Ohio, and J. B. ALDRICH, of Pennsylvania—the former to inquire what action should be taken by the Convention on the late military order of General HEINTZELMAN, prohibiting the sale and purchase of firearms in his department for sixty days. Mr. LONG's resolution was for the appointment of a committee of one from each State to request President LINCOLN to suspend the draft for five hundred thousand men until after the election, in November. Governor HUNT's resolution proposes an armistice, and a convention of the States to remodel the Constitution. The peace men concede the nomination of General MCCLELLAN, but ins st on a strong peace platform.

A resume of the operations of General SHERIDAN's army for the past week shows that he made important reconnoissances daily, and had several skirmishes with the enemy. His entire loss for the week foots up 150 killed and 450 wounded, none of the latter seriously. A reconnoissance Saturday morning disclosed the fact that the enemy had retired, and preparations for pursuit were immediately commenced. It seems to have been Gen. SHERIDAN's policy at no time to bring on a general engagement, but to watch the enemy while Gen. Grant's forces did the fighting.

At last accounts all was quiet in front of Petersburg, except picket firing. Our total loss in Thursday's fight, near Reams' station, was about one thousand, while that of the enemy will reach five thousand. We still hold four miles of the Weldon road, and that part recently held by the Second Corps has been effectually destroyed. Rebel officers declare that the road must be recaptured at all hazards.

A dispatch from before Atlanta states that the Atlanta papers contain an account of the surrender of Fort Morgan, with its garrison, guns, munitions, etc., including Col. Page. The news is confirmed by the the Richmond papers.

The latest from SHERMAN announces that his movements to cut off the supplies of the rebel army at Atlanta have been successful.

A delegation of New Yorkers are in Washington, urging the assignment of Gen. BUTLER to command at New York, in place of Gen. DIX.

Late Richmond papers state that Gen. A. J. Smith is sweeping through Eastern Mississippi and Alabama.

The grief of the rebels ouer the loss of the Weldon road cannot be assuaged—they are inconsolable.

Late Military Intelligence.

Reliable information received at Roanoke island, states that a rebel force, commanded by Major Whitford and Captain Keys, went to Greensborough, N C., a few days since, for conscripts for the rebel army. The Union citizens turned out to resist the conscription and a severe fight ensued. The rebels were driven from Greensborough and many of them killed and wounded. Capt. Keys was killed and Major Whitford mortally wounded.

Speaking of Warren's battle on the Weldon road, a correspondent says: Gen. Ayres has lost in all, including those captured on Friday out of the Regular Brigade, (Gen. Sweitzer), about nine hundred men. The Regulars are entitled to great praise for the gallantry they displayed in Friday's engagement, for although outflanked on both sides and nearly surrounded, the majority of them would not give out and accept capture. Col. Stone, of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, (formerly Gen. Stone), now commands this brigade in place of Gen. Hayes. Among the rebel officials killed in action is a very intelligent officer, a lieutenant, who claims that had Lee been at Petersburg, and in command, we should never have been allowed to cut the railroad. He says that Lee is in the Shenandoah Valley with a large force.

A letter from a commander of one of Farragut's gunboats states that the ram Tennessee received two hundred shots, and that only one of them fairly penetrated her hull and one other her plating. It is the opinion of this officer that she is no match for any ship built, with the exception of the steering apparatus, and, in some respects, she is a more effective war vessel than any in our navy. She is to be put on highly important service immediately.

It has been generally believed that when Early held possession of the Virginia Valley, his forces were gathering the luxuriant crops of that region to provide stores for the winter. A little light on this subject is gathered from the correspondence of a rebel officer to the Richmond *Whig*, in which he says that "the enemy, as they retired from Strasburg, literally destroyed everything in the way of food for man or beast. Wagons and even cavalry they extended their lines from Front Royal, in Warren county to the North Mountains, west of Strasburg, and burnt every bushel of wheat in stack, barn or mill in Frederick, Warren and Clark, as well as oats and hay they have really left absolutely nothing in those three counties. They drove before them every horse, cow, sheep, hog, calf and living animal from the country. What the people are to do, God only knows. Gen. Early, two weeks since, gave orders not to have a bushel of grain taken from below Strasburg, as hardly enough was left for the citizens. Our corn crop, for want of labor to cultivate, and the drought, is a failure, so that starvation on the border is no joke." This is a very different representation from the one so generally believed in the North, and coming from such a source seems to be more reliable. Instead of Early's men harvesting the crops, it is here plainly stated that the corn crop is a failure from want of labor to cultivate it, and that starvation on the border is no joke. Up to the appearance of this rebel letter we had heard nothing of the success of Sheridan's operations upon the rebel resources, and this is the first intimation we have had that he has retaliated upon the valley the depredations committed in Maryland and Pennsylvania. He has done more than we lost by Early's raid. The same rebel correspondent who furnishes this information says that Sheridan's command is about fifty thousand men, of which less than fifteen thousand are cavalry, under command of Wilson, the infantry being the Nineteenth, Sixth, and Eighth Corps. The army is spoken of with respect by the rebel papers, as being powerful and well organized. The movements on both sides are purely strategic, and have reference to the operations of the main armies at Petersburg.

Gen. Pope, who has had ten years' experience in fighting Indians, suggests, in an official report, a new way of dealing with the savages, so as to secure permanent peace. He proposes that whenever an Indian tribe makes difficulties, it shall be transported into the midst of the white population eastward, in the rear, as he says, instead of further to the front of the line of settlement; and, if they give out and escape, he thinks, be treated not as tribes, but as individuals, accountable to the laws as other men or women, and a part of the permanent population of the country.

The NAVY Department has received information from Admiral Dahlgren, of the date of August 26, which states that Capt. Colvocoresses has made another descent into rebel territory and captured one Lieutenant and twenty-eight privates of company F, 3d South Carolina cavalry, dispersed the remainder, captured their arms and equipments, burned the encampment, destroyed two large salt works, captured six overseers and twenty-one contrabands, destroyed the bridge on the main road from Savanah and captured a mail.

The rich man's superfluity was ordained to relieve the poor man's necessity. A lady, on giving six pence to a beggar, accosted him thus: "I have now given you more than ever God gave me." To which he replied: "No, madam, God hath given you all your abundance." "That is your mistake," said she, "for He hath but lent it to me, that I might bestow it on such as you."

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. I. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1864. NO. 298.

FROM WASHINGTON.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

Rebel Deserters Not Subject to Draft.

Mustering New Organizations.

Clerks to be Mustered into Service.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, August 29

Income Tax Decision.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that hereafter no income tax shall be withheld by disbursing officers from the pay of government employees who are paid by the day no matter what their rate of compensation, but parties so employed must make returns to the assessor of the wages so received and the income tax will be collected as other taxes are. Parties employed by the day and paid by the month will have the income tax withheld by disbursing officers in excess over fifty dollars per month.

Returned to Duty.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy, FOX, returned this morning from his vacation tour.

Draft Decision.

Provost Marshal-General FRY decides that deserters from the rebel army are not subject to enrollment or draft.

Duty of Military Boards.

Judge HOLT directs that Military Boards organized to examine the capacity, qualifications, propriety of conduct and efficiency of army officers, shall not examine charges relating to offences triable by court-martial.

The Tax on Matches.

The provision of the Internal Revenue law relating to friction matches, goes into effect on Thursday, on and after which date every package of matches containing one hundred or less, must have a one cent stamp attached before it can be lawfully sold.

Muster of New Military Organizations.

The Secretary of War orders that hereafter the recruits for new organizations shall be mustered in the same manner as those for old organizations, that is, into companies by the commanding officer of the general rendezvous at which they assemble. Advance bounty will not be paid by the United States till companies are organized and rolls made out. Company officers will not be mustered till companies are organized, and field and staff officers not till the regiment is organized. No supernumerary officer will be mustered. The muster in of men will be from date of enlistment and they will be discharged at the expiration of the period for which they are mustered.

The Special Income Tax.

Though the five per cent special war tax on insomes becomes collectable to-day, owing to the necessary work in levying, advertising, &c., it will hardly be called for by the collectors before December 1st.

Clerk's Brigade to Enter the Service.

The officers of the Clerk's brigade here were notified from the war office to day, to at once signify to that Department their acceptance or declination of the positions to which they have been elected, when, it is argued by many, that the officers are to be regularly commissioned, and the brigade, some five or six thousand strong, mustered into military service.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

Rebels Fear an Attack on Reams' Station.

WE STILL HOLD WELDON R. R.

Rebel Loss on Thursday 5,000.

HIGH PRICE IN RICHMOND

WASHINGTON, August 29.

A letter received from the Army of the Potomac, dated 26th, says: All quiet except musketry firing in front of the 6th corps. The firing on our right on Thursday and Friday was occasioned by a movement of our troops from their position to Gather, while the enemy evidently didn't understand, and their troops were fearful that it meant another attack on Reams' Station, on the Weldon railroad. The total loss in the fight of Thursday will not exceed 2,000, while that of the enemy is supposed to be about 5,000. We still hold about four miles of the Weldon railroad, and the portion abandoned by the 2nd corps was effectively destroyed. Deserters who came in yesterday say that Gen. A. P. Hill's corps, with two divisions of Longstreet's corps and the Jeff Davis legion were the rebel troops engaged on Thursday. They also state that since the Weldon railroad fell into our possession, pork has advanced to five dollars and beef eight dollars a pound in Richmond, and that officers declare that the railroad must be recaptured at all hazards.

Movements of Gen. A. J. Smith.

Gen. Early Ordered Back to Richmond.

Thirty Unionists Hung by Moseby.

NEW YORK, August 29.

A special to the *Post* from Washington, dated 29th says: Richmond papers of Friday and Saturday, announce that General A. J. Smith as sweeping through Eastern Mississippi, and also Geo. Sherman is said to be well supplied with food and ammunition. Our cavalry have done great injury to the rebel railroads. Gen. Early has been ordered back to Richmond. The rebels are greatly grieved at the loss of the Weldon Railroad. Moseby has hanged thirty of our men in Clarke county, Va., for burning guerillas houses.

NEW YORK SUB-TREASURY.

Gen. Butler Wanted in New York.

Alleged Treachery of the Captain of a Transport.

NEW YORK, August 29.

John A. Stuart has been appointed Assistant Treasurer to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Cisco's resignation.

A special to the Commercial from Washington on the 29th says:—A New York delegation is here working and having an influence in favor of General Butler to command in New York in place of General Dix, and with considerable prospect of success.

While 600 rebel prisoners were being conveyed to Morris Island to be placed under retaliatory fire, the vessel, the Latham, was run ashore in a manner so as to lead to the suspicion that an attempt was made to let them escape. The Captain and mate are now under trial, and if found guilty will be shot. Only one rebel officer escaped.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29.

Richmond papers of the 27th contain the following:

MOBILE, August 24.—A special dispatch to the *Advertiser* from near Aberdeen, on the 24th, says the enemy burned Ashville last night. Their advance force passed through Hally Springs this morning, forces in the rear. Their wagon train crossed at Warford last night. As they were about crossing, yesterday, Chalmer's fired into the infantry force and a sharp skirmish took place. We captured three wagons and teams and five prisoners. Our loss was twenty.

ATLANTA, August 24.—Another large conflagration occurred this evening on Alabama street, destroying a large warehouse and several dwellings. The fire was caused by a shell. The Yankee batteries, during the fire, shelled that portion of the city with great rapidity. Prisoners report that Sherman's army continues to be well fed. Citizens from Marietta report that Federal officers claim that there are twenty days' provisions in that place.

BRISTOL, Tenn., August 24.—Three hundred Yankee cavalry dashed into Rogersville on the 21st and captured Hon. J. Heskill, C. M. Shields and others, together with nineteen privates. They retired in the direction of Bean's Station.

NEW YORK GOLD MARKET.

FURTHER DECLINE IN PRICE.

NEW YORK, August 29.

Gold opened 243; after selling down to 242½ recovered 244; and on confirmation of news of capture of fort Morgan it went down to 235.

TROOPS FOR GRANT'S ARMY.

NEW YORK, August 29.

It is estimated at the Quartermasters Department here, that the number of recruits for General Grant's army passing through every part of this state, and from Boston and New Haven avarage daily about 1,000. This does not include those going from other places Conv alescents make up a full the average stined

FROM GEN. SHERIDAN.

Operations of the Past Week.

Series of Successful Reconnoissances.

Early, Wearied of Waiting, Retires.

PREPARATIONS FOR PURSUIT.

Sheridan to do the Watching and Grant the Fighting.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial
HARPER'S FERRY, Sunday, }
A. M., August 28. }

On Monday and Tuesday last the army entrenched and watched and brought up supplies. The enemy lay still and probably brought up some reinforcements from the lower end of the valley. Wednesday there was considerable skirmishing on our left. Our position at Halltown was known to be so strong that no fears were entertained from Early's movements, even if he should move upon it. Gen. Sheridan has persevered in his efforts to show fight and keep Early from moving back toward Richmond. It was believed his supplies could not long hold out, as we cleaned the Valley in going to and returning from Strasburg and it was known that a large part of the crops gathered by Early in his harvest work had been forwarded to Lee. The skirmish of this day lost us eight or ten men, and proved that Early was in force at Charlestown. Thursday there was a cavalry reconnoissance. Wilson moved down from Halltown and Merritt from Shepardstown. They met at Kearneysville the two bodies under command of Torbett moved out toward Leetown, which is about midway between Charlestown and Martinsburg. About a mile out from Kearneysville we met the enemy's picket and skirmish line, composed of infantry. Torbett dismounted a brigade of his command, and there was a sharp little fight for three hours, during which we lost about twenty killed, one hundred wounded, and developed that Early was still in force, but had moved his commadd to Leetown, as if to turn our right and cross the river above us. It was not believed he would attempt to cross, but it was not in accordance with general orders to bring on a general engagement just then, and so Torbett withdrew. In doing so, Custar's brigade, of Wilson's Division, was cut off from the main command, and the day closed with apprehensions that he might be captured.

Late in the afternoon of this day, Thursday, the enemy made some demonstrations upon Averill near Falling Waters, but finding him prepared they desisted. A reconnoissance was also made during the afternoon by Gen. Lovell with a small cavalry force from Halltown, which captured a few prisoners and found the enemy watchful. The day's work proved that both armies are ready for work and that Early was getting restive under the waiting policy of Gen. Sheridan. Doubtless his move to our right was made in the hope to bring on a general engagement. Our entire loss during the day may be set down at sixty killed and two hundred wounded. We got about fifty prisoners in the aggregate and the rebel loss in killed and wounded was probably as large as ours.

The event of the day on Friday was the reappearance of Custer and his brigade. The demonstration of the rebels at Williamsport Ford and the reconnoissance in force by Crook enabled Custer to cross the rebels in the rear of him, and on the previous evening he reached the Potomac, forded it and took a position at shepherdstown, with the loss of less than a dozen men. The enemy made his appearance along the river at an early hour in the morning, and after feints at several places developed a force of about 1,000 cavalry and 500 infantry at Williamsport, where Averill had the first Virginia Cavalry. Skirmishing ensued for two or three hours and the rebels threw several shells into the town. Nobody was hurt and the enemy moved on up the river. About ten o'clock, later in the day, they appeared some four miles above Williamsport and there a force of infantry crossed over, but did not remain long on the North side however.

During the afternoon Gen. Sheridan determined to disturb the enemy seriously and find out what he was about. Accordingly a force of about 5,000 infantry, with ten pieces of artillery, moved down the Charlestown road. The whole was under the immediate command of Gen. Crook, though Gen. Sheridan accompanied him. The enemy's pickets were driven in, and the reconnoisance pushed to a point three miles from Halltown, where the enemy was found in the intrenchments. A skirmish of half an hour ensued; during which a gallant charge by Col. Lovell with a cavalry force brought in seventy rebels, including one Lieut. Colonel. The object of the movement having been accomplished, General Crook drew of his forces and returned to our original position. The entire operations of the day cost us about seventy-five men killed, and over two hundred wounded, though the loss was not all in Crook's command. We got over one hundred prisoners yesterday.

Sunday another reconnoissance was made from Crook's front down the Charlestown road, which found only a vacant camp where the enemy was in such force on Friday evening. During the afternoon we temporarily occupied Charlestown for a short time. The afternoon was mainly spent in packing up preparatory to a forward movement, and in sending our wounded to the rear. Our cavalry have been on the left all parts of General Sheridan's command will be about one hundred and fifty killed and four hundred and fifty wounded. Most of the wounds are of such slight character that probably not over two hundred will need to be sent to the hospital. General Sheridan impresses every one with his energy and untiring vigilance, and the men speak of him in warm terms. It is known that he has been acting under orders from General Grant. There was no intention to fight a general engagement, except on such terms as would ensure the destruction of the enemy. Sheridan was to do the watching, and the forces under Grant would do the fighting.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW YORK.

Popularity of United States Bonds.

THE PIRATE FLORIDA NEAR BRAZIL

NEW YORK, August 29.

The New York, from Southampton on the 17th, arrived this morning.

The London *Times* expresses astonishment at the manner in which Federal bonds are absorbed at Frankfort, Germany, adding that each successive fall is regarded by existing bondholders with satisfaction instead of dismay. The *Times* believes the campaign will continue unless the danger to Washington becomes so great as to demand the return of the main body of Grant's army. The capture of Richmond is a test of the ability of the North to make a permanent impression on the Confederacy.

The Confederate Loan advanced on the reception of Grant's repulse at Petersburg. Consols—The French rentes were 66f. 10c. The further diminution of 4,000,000fr. from Bank causes uneasiness. Grain nearly all gathered.

Saxony intends laying the following proposition before the German Diet: Explanation to be demanded of Austria and Prussia in reference to their having permitted the King of Denmark to cede rights to them to which he himself was unable.

The Federal frigate Niagara, arrived at Lisbon on the 15th, destination unknown. The pirat-Florida destroyed the ship Iliffean off Brazil, bound from New York for California, and took $70,000 from her.

Liverpool cotton sales on the 15th and 16th were 16,000 bales; prices steady at 1/2@2d per pound higher than Friday. Wheat slightly lower; flour dull.

LONDON, August 17.—In the market to-day a further decline of 1c was submitted.

SURRENDER OF FORT MORGAN.

Rebel General Page a Prisoner.

WASHINGTON, August 29.

Dispatches received in Washington from before Atlanta state that Atlanta papers of the 27th announce that Fort Morgan surrendered to our forces, with all its garrison, including General Page, guns, munitions of war, etc.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Democratic Convention.

New York Delegation for McClellan.

Probable Nomination on First Ballot

The Meeting at the Wigwam.

Ex-Gov. Bigler, of Penna., Temporary Chairman.

HE SPEAKETH A PEACE SPEECH.

Louisiana Delegates Not Admitted.

Ex-Gov. Hunt Favors an Armistice and Convention of States.

Request to Suspend the Coming Draft.

Lives, Fortunes and Sacred Honors to be Pledged.

Hon. Jas. Guthrie, Chairman on Resolutions.

McClellanites Favor Gov. Hunt's Resolution.

Vallandigham and Party Don't See It

Ultra Peace Men Demand a Cessation of Hostilities.

THE PLATFORM.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
CHICAGO, August 29.

It is said that the Committee on Resolutions have agreed upon a platform, to be reported to-morrow. It is brief and general in its provisions. The only really noticeable and marked feature of it will be the resolution declaring it the duty of the President to tender to the rebels an armistice, during which negotiations will be proposed by our Government for peace on the basis of the Union as it was and the constitution as it is.

The War Democrats stuck out bravely awhile for a plank that had a war ring in it, but finally succumbed under the pressure of the policy party, who insisted that anything definite on disputed points would put the harmony of the Convention out of question.

The War Democrats are expected to be satisfied with McClellan's arbitrary arrest of the Democrats of the Maryland Legislature, and the Peace Democrats are to be content with the armistice plank in the platform, which they themselves affirm will end in peace, whether in re-union or not.

If it be true that the resolutions are all ready and that the Committee are unanimously for them, the Convention will adjourn to-morrow evening.

There will be no contest for Presidency. It is already conceded to McClellan. It is the radical peace men who are opposed to a border State Vice President, because he may embarrass the question of final separation, should the rebels refuse to come back to the Union. A strong effort is being made for a Northwestern man.

CHICAGO, August 29.

The New York delegation held their final meeting at the Sherman House this morning, and, after a brief consultation, the vote was taken, re-uniting in 53 for McClellan and 13 scattering. The Missouri vote is 15 for McClellan and 9 scattering. Ohio casts her Missouri vote as a unit. Indiana stood 18 for McClellan and 10 against. Lots of four to one are offered and accepted that McClellan will receive the nomination on the first ballot.

It is not expected that more than the temporary organization and the appointment of the usual committees will be made to-day, the majority of both delegations from Kentucky are said to be for McClellan. As yet little of no difference of opinion has been developed as to the platform has been manifested—in substance, a convention of all the States and the adoption of every measure consistent with Christianity and civilization to bring about peace, peace, seems to be points very generally agreed upon by all the delegations. Vallandigham is expected to-day. Speech Hunter, Alfred H. Colquitt, Alfred P. Edgerton, Indiana, W. H. Archer, Michigan, Alpheus Felch; Missouri, R. Wilson; Minnesota, J. J. Robinson; Wisconsin, Lewis D. Campbell, Joseph T. McHenry; California, C. Wathereli; Kansas, Oliver Thurston; Oregon, Benj. Stark.

On organization—Alabama, Phelo Clark; New Hampshire, E. W. Harrington; Massachusetts, S. F. Allen; Vermont, Geo. Washburne; Connecticut, E. Baldwin; Rhode Island, Gideon H. Durfee; New York, Horatio Seymour; New Jersey, T. F. Randolph; Delaware, James A. Booth; Pennsylvania, W. F. Hughes; Maryland, Benj. G. Harris; Virginia, Kenton Ewing; Ohio, C. A. White; Indiana, Saml C. Wilson; Illinois, Thos. Rodger; Michigan, Henry Frederick; Missouri, F. J. Masser; Minnesota, R. R. Nelson; Wisconsin, Charles G. Robinson; Iowa, Jas. H. Murphy; California, Thos. Hays; Kansas, L. B. Wheat; Oregon, W. McMillan.

On Resolutions—Maine, J. S. Dana; New Hampshire, E. Sawyer; Massachusetts, George Lunt; Connecticut, C. E. Ingersall; Vermont, D. P. Redfield; Rhode Island, Chas. Bradley; New York, Samuel J. Tilden; New Jersey, Abraham Browning; Pennsylvania, not elected; Delaware, Charles Brown; Maryland, Thomas G. Pratt; Kentucky, Thomas N. Lindsay; Ohio, James Guthrie; Ohio, A. L. Vallandigham; Indiana, James M. Hanna; Illinois, S. S. Marshall; Michigan, A. C. Baldwin; Minnesota, A. M. Scott; Wisconsin, A. Hamilin; Wisconsin, George B. Smith; Iowa, J. F. Bates; California, John B. Weller; Kansas, William C. Mcbowell; Oregon, Benj. Stark.

Mr. Olds, of Ohio, moved that the Committee on Resolutions be instructed to report what action, if any, is necessary for this Convention to take in regard to the military order of General Heintzelman prohibiting the people of the Northwest from purchasing arms and ammunition. Referred.

The following resolutions were then offered and referred to the Committee on Resolutions:

By Governor Hunt, of New York, That in the future as in the past we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union and Constitution and insist on maintaining our national unity as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as a framework of government equally conducive to the welfare and happiness of all the States, both northern and southern, and with a view to terminate the pending conflict and restore the blessings of peace, we are in favor of an armistice, and that the proper efforts to adjust the terms of settlement and union on the basis of the Constitution of the United States and the final solution of all differences, we would recommend a convention of States to renew the Constitution and adopt such amendments and modifications as may seem necessary to ensure to each the enjoyment of all its rights and the undisturbed control of its domestic concerns according to the original intent and purpose of the Federal compact.

By Mr. Long, of Ohio: *Resolved*, That a committee to be composed of one member from each State represented in this convention, to be selected by the respective delegation thereof, be appointed for the purpose of proceeding to the City of Washington on behalf of this Convention and ask Mr. Lincoln to suspend the operation of the pending draft for 500,000 more men, until the people shall have an opportunity through the ballot box, in a free election, uninfluenced in any mode by military orders or military interference, of deciding the question now fairly presented to them, of war or peace, by the election to be held early in November, and that said committee be and they are hereby instructed to urge upon Mr. Lincoln, by whatever argument they can enumerate that the people, to

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Borah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card the life-size, painted colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT:

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Union County Nominations.

State Senate—THOS. J. BIGHAM.

Representatives—JOHN P. GLASS, R. A. COLVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CHADWICK GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON.

Prothonotary—JACOB H. WALTER.

County Commissioner—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.

Coroner—WILLIAM CLAWSON.

Director of Poor—R. H. DAVIS.

Shall we have Peace by Surrender or Victory?

It must be one or the other. This is the issue which is being made up. For ourselves we accept it gladly; for we have faith in the fixed determination of the people of the North not to back out of the contest, but to put down the rebellion. Whatever dissatisfaction may be felt about some things the Administration has done or failed to do; whatever feeling may exist on minor points, this will remain the overshadowing question, and this the unalterable determination of the North. Nothing that politicians can do will break it down or divert the people from this grand purpose. And in executing it, we know they have intelligence and sagacity enough to distinguish that the peace party must be the surrender party, and the war party the victory party. Nor can any device got up at Chicago or elsewhere, make it appear that the peace party is the war party. No contrivance of men whose success the rebels rely on as their only hope, can deceive the people of the North into trusting them to give us an "honorable peace," or any peace whatever that will not be a surrender. The genuine loyal man will not be deceived with the counterfeit presentment. Surrender cloaked under the name and guise of victory, can deceive no man.

If we are to have peace, shall it be the peace which DAVIS wants, or the peace which the loyal men of the North want? Shall it be the peace that will raise the old flag to the place from which traitorous hands tore it, or the peace that will compel the North to acknowledge the rebel flag raised when the Stars and Stripes were dragged down? Shall we have a peace that will abandon all the fruits of the war, dishonor the heroes whose graves mark so many battle-fields, or the peace which will prove they did not die in vain,—which will restore the Union to the North and South, and to every part all that men can reasonably demand?

We are all for peace, but one side is for one kind of peace,—the peace of surrender and disgrace; the other side for another peace,—the peace of victory and honor.—Which shall it be?

No reflecting man can believe for a moment that "genuine peace" can be obtained except through the defeat of the rebels and the destruction of the military power of the rebellion; and it would be worse than absurd to suppose that they who are in collusion with the powers at Richmond, and to whom the rebel leaders look to open the way for such a compromise as will save them, will conduct the war, in case they get possession of the Government, to such an end, or that they will procure an honorable peace.

It will not be forgotten that they who are seeking to delude the people into the belief that peace can be procured by trusting them with the management of the government, are bound by commitments from which they cannot break, to restore slavery to the status it had before the rebellion. If there is one fact clearer than another in this connection, it is that peace from that quarter will be the success of slavery. Even peace may be had at too great a cost, but this would be but a part of it, when obtained at the hands of the men who without warrant, now make the offer.

When we are brought to believe that the American people have lost the spirit of devotion to the old flag, and are prepared to turn traitors to it and the brave men who have fallen in its defense,—when we are convinced that they are ready to give up their great unfinished work, or surrender their sacred cause by base concessions to traitors, merely because they begin for the first time to feel hardships not one quarter so severe as those which our heroes in the Army and Navy have borne with joy and pride for more than three years,—when we can believe this, then, and not before, will we believe that the American people can be seduced from the steady support of the Government by the false cry of peace, which means surrender.

WE have seen a great many strange and inconsistent things, and expect to see a good many more; but it is not probable that we will see anything more strange or inconsistent than the giving of one thousand dollars by the Methodist negro congregation of Uniontown, Alabama, to make FORREST, the butcher of Fort Pillow, a life director of the Association for the Relief of Maimed Soldiers. When we consider that before the war FORREST was the most extensive slave dealer in the South, that as a rebel officer he does not hesitate to kill negroes wherever he can find them on the side of the Union, we are taught by this circumstance how monstrous is the system that compelled the slaves of Uniontown to give the one thousand dollars. It is not to be supposed for an instant that they made the contribution freely and without coercion. Having the money among them, the case is clear that the rebels wanted it and of course got it. The man who could slaughter negroes by the hundreds at Fort Pillow, would not find it a difficult matter to make the slaves of Uniontown, Alabama, compliment him in any way he chose. That is all there is of it, you may be sure.

COMMUTATION.—It is stated that after mature consideration Provost Marshal General FRY has concluded to reverse a former decision in relation to the three hundred dollar commutation paid by parties who were drafted during the last conscription. The decision shortly to be promulgated will exempt all those who paid the commutation of three hundred dollars for three years. This is an important decision, alike just in its character, and influential in its tendency.

A boy named Simon, was kicked by a horse producing a fracture of the skull over the right ear.

The Metaphysics of Loyalty.

The cry of barbarism, so constantly urged against slaveholders, has been repeated so often that it loses much of its original force. In addition to this, the fact is daily coming home to the more reflecting people of this section of the country that the perpetration of outrages by the combatants is not confined to one side, or if it be, it is rather to this side than that.—*Chicago Times.*

The coolness with which Copperhead papers continue to charge barbarism and a thousand other things of the same kind upon the loyal people, and the Union army is very remarkable in view of the fact that such sheets profess to be sorely oppressed for want of Freedom of the Press and Freedom of speech. The journals which devote any sympathy they have to the cause of the rebels against the government whose protection shields them from harm, never find a virtue on the side of loyalty which invokes their respect or acknowledgement. It is just as much their mission to condemn everything done by the Union army or everything ordered by the Federal Government, as if they were published by northern men in rebel cities. They lie with as much deliberation and apparent sense of duty as if the Constitution of the United States debarred them from speaking or printing the truth. It is not wonderful that foreigners landing on our shores for the first time should be somewhat confused with the misrepresentations of rebel sympathizing newspapers which they read only to find the Government maligned and the enemy enthroned as the ensample for the people. The first expression is usually "Why dont the Government of the United States stop such papers?" In Europe papers taking ground against the Government on all points in time of war would be discontinued very soon; but then such would be the course of despotic governments. Ours is more liberal, hence the licentious character of some papers who prefer the more genial atmosphere of the north in which to subsist to the unprofitable field of the south. The Chicago *Times* takes particular pains to be injurious to the community in the midst of which it exists. Not only does it sympathize with Rebels and their cause, but it makes a special effort to pollute the minds of all whom it reaches by obscene representations of the most unimportant matters. It is not wonderful to find such an organ as this charging back upon its own readers and friends with the cry of barbarism. They who aim to make barbarians should know the work of their own hands. This cry reaches their own pupils in vice and treachery, who must be very happy under such training. The *Times*, to which we refer more particularly, says that "the cry of barbarism, so constantly urged against slaveholders, has been repeated so often that it loses much of its original force." So we might say as to "abolitionists." That epithet, which Copperheads conceive to be disgraceful, has been used till it has ceased to be contemptuous. It has been applied so generally by the enemies of the Government that it has come to mean *loyal person.* An Abolitionist is not a person to be abhorred, to be spurned, or to be feared. He is not an enemy to freedom; he is not a friend to the enemy; he is not a rebel against the government; he is not a barbarian; he is not an "American Knight" seeking to break up the government of the United States; he is not a traitor. The Copperhead who desires to be understood as being "just as loyal as any person," is all of those things, and has, to say the least, a very extraordinary way of showing his loyalty. The organ of the Chicago Copperheads also says: "The fact is daily coming home to the more reflecting people of this section of the country, that the perpetration of outrages by the combatants is not confined to one side, or if it be, it is rather to *this* side than that." As the organ speaks for the rebels and rebel sympathizers, it is fair to acknowledge that for once it speaks the truth when it uses "this" to denote the side (rebel) on which barbarism is justly charged. An accidental truth is just as welcome as any other. In this case fear of the hangman has compelled vagueness, and the weight of the lie is turned upon its author. A pen in a manly hand would have written out what was meant.

Speaking of HUNTER'S expedition, the Chicago *Times* adds: "The record of that expedition is a melancholy comment upon civilization." We should like to hear of a war expedition any where or at any time which has not been a "melancholy comment upon civilization." But we wonder at an obscene journal being alarmed at anything which is a "melancholy comment upon civilization." The *Times* adds:

It should make us blush to own that there is in our midst a population in every way so fatal in its demoralizing character to *our* cause who has been guilty of such atrocious performances as disgraced the Virginia expedition of Hunter.

Now, we should like to know what is meant by "*our* armies," and "*our cause*," as quoted above, if not the rebel armies and the rebel cause? Surely the Chicago *Times* can lay no claim to being a representative of the loyal armies or the Union cause? But again, we quote:

Where *our* armies have penetrated the South they have reduced the country to a wilderness; and yet, in face of all these facts, abolition journals are everlastingly clamoring about the inhumanity of the South.

If the *Times* would write consistently and follow up the "our armies" with the *North* instead of the "South," and *Rebel* instead of "Abolition," the truth would be told. But taking the language as it is we should like to ask the *Times* if there was no inhumanity at Chambersburg and several other places where the Rebel invaders carried on their operations. Again, the impudence of the *Times* is noticeable:

We assert confidently, and the opinion of all civilized nations will sustain the assertion, that we have been a thousand times more cruel in this war than the South.

The South started out with a cruel, inhuman, and most barbarous cause, which it has maintained until very recently. Its cause was slavery, and to-day that is the cause of all who sympathise with the South. Wherever you find an enemy to human liberty, wherever you find a despot gloryingin his tyranny, there you see a sympathiser with the rebellion. Wherever you find baseness and iniquity, there you will find sympathy for JEF. DAVIS and his cause. The Chicago *Times* blushes not to have espoused that cause which seeks "independence or annihilation."

The Presidency.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* understands that the movement started by prominent Abolitionists in New England to induce the withdrawal of Mr. Lincoln and Gen. Fremont is not confined to that class. The *Gazette* is informed, there is a very general desire to adopt such measures as may be necessary to secure the cordial union of the opponents of the peace party, and to present in the campaign a solid union front. What the result of this may be, we are not able to foreshadow; but whatever steps are taken, looking solely to the success of the cause in which we are engaged, will be approved by the people. The latter will cheerfully lay aside personal preferences, wherever these may be found to stand in the way of a consolidation of the Union elements.

What the great Democrat, Douglas, said at the outbreak of the war has peculiar significance now. We commend his weighty testimony to Democrats of the present hour:

"The slave question is a mere excuse. The election of Lincoln is a mere pretext. The present secession movement is the result of an enormous conspiracy, formed more than a year since—formed by leaders in the Southern Confederacy more than twelve months ago. The conspiracy is now known to have been perfected and matured. War is levied to accomplish it. There are only two sides to the question. Every man must be for the United States or against it. *There can be no neutrals in this war; only patriots and traitors.*

JOHN MITCHELL, the Irish exile, and late editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, is now serving as a conscript private in an ambulance corps of the rebel army, after having given the life of one of his sons, and his own talents and influence, to the rebellion. His Irish friends in the North naturally feel this indignity, and beg him to save his life and happiness by leaving an ungrateful service. But Mitchell is destined, we fear, to be an unrewarded servitor of both liberty and slavery. This is the mournful and fatal ridiculous of all John Mitchell's sublime—to serve liberty in a cabbage garden and slavery as a wagoner. He has seen the end of his romance of revolution.

Personal.

The Union nominations for Congress in Michigan are completed as follows:—1st District, Fernando C. Beaman; 2d, Charles Upson; 3d, A. H. Griswold; 4th, Thomas W. Ferry; 5th, Roland E. Trowbridge; 6th, John F. Driggs. Messrs. Beaman, Upson, and Driggs, are the present members, and Mr. Trowbridge belonged to the 37th Congress.

Gov. Yates has been proposed by the Union men of Sangamon county, Illinois, as the successor of Wm. A. Richardson in the Senate of the United States.

In his recent "analysis" of the war, the superannuated old politician, Amos Kendall, appeals with touching simplicity, to "the Democratic party *proper.* Bless your innocent old soul, Amos, there isn't any such thing; there hasn't lately been any such thing; for ten years it has been just the most *improper* "Democratic party" that could possibly be invented! Where have you been during the last decade?

Rev. Dr. Guthrie, of Edinburgh, one of the most distinguished ministers of Scotland, found himself on entering his "grand climacteric," so wholly broken in health that his physicians required him to retire absolute y from all public labor, even with the pen. He lives, as it were, to enjoy his own completed biography. His friends are raising a testimonial fund for his benefit.

There lately died in Buenos Ayers an old man of seventy-eight years, whose will contained a clause leaving ten thousand cigars for those who might attend his funeral. This eccentric testator also expressed his desire that his friends should not leave the house of mourning without drinking to his memory all the wine left in his cellar. It is almost superfluous that his wishes were scrupulously fulfilled.

Maria Krebs, the new prodigy—a girl of twelve years—is attracting much attention by her piano-forte performances in London.

Rev. Miles Mahan, formerly rector of Grace Church, Jersey City, and for some years back Professor of Church History in the Theological Seminary, and one of the numerous writers who can say they have published "A Reply to Colenso," has been called to the rectorship of St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia.

M. Aristide Husson has lately died in Paris, where he was born in 1803. He was a favorite pupil of David of Angers, and in 1837 obtained a first class medal for a group—how in the Palace of the Luxembourg, representing the guardian angel offering a repenting sinner to God. His principal works to be seen in Paris are the statues of Bailly and Voltaire, in front of the Hotel de Ville; "Summer and Autumn," colossal figures, on the Place de la Concorde; the statute of St. Bernard, at the Church of the Madeleine; of Marguerite de Provence, in the garden of the Luxembourg, and of Clovis, at Sainte Clotilde.

The German Legal Protection Society of London are endeavoring, by means of the most diligent inquiries, and by seeking information from every available quarter, to ascertain what were the precise movements of Franz Muller, the suspected murderer of Mr. Briggs, on the day the murder took place. Until quite lately, it was believed that he was not on the railway at the time of the murder, and that he could have had no connection with that dreadful tragedy.

Major Yelverton has written a letter to the London *Star*, in which he expresses his sympathy with his nephew's wife—the Hon. Mrs. Theresa Yelverton, as he describes her. Mrs. Yelverton's letter, he says, is "a beautiful and noble appeal." He attended the whole of the trial in Ireland, and has no hesitation in affirming that on that occasion the jury, the bench, and the bar, and all bystanders, believed that the marriage took place. It looks also that there can be little doubt that if the three lawlords who decided against her in the late appeal had been present they would have done the same. The only puzzle to them is how Major Yelverton could have made so "and a mistake" as he did in "deserting such a woman."

A very remarkable charge has been made before the Glasgow Presbytery against a minister of the Church of Scotland. He is charged with plagiarism. It is said he published a sermon called the "New Creation," and a memoir of the Rev. John Johnstone, both of which works he claimed as his own; whilst the first one is said to be a copy of a sermon by Dr. Henderson, of Brighton; and the other nearly a reprint of a memoir written by the Dean of Down. The object was to obtain church preferment through his misrepresentations. The offence is said to be "unbecoming the character of a minister of the Gospel," and is severely punishable by the laws of the Church.

A Mrs. Douglas, a native of Doncaster, Yorkshire, recently performed the feat of walking a thousand miles in a thousand consecutive hours, for the sum of £500.

The Rev. Dr. Buchanan's eminent services to the Free Church of Scotland have been recognized by his friends by a subscription of four thousand guineas, and the presentation of a silver service to Mrs. Buchanan. On the epergne is the following inscription: "Presented, with four thousand guineas, to the Rev. Robert Buchanan, D. D., minister of the Free College Church, Glasgow, as a tribute to his private worth and to his public labors as a clergyman and citizen of Glasgow, and as an acknowledgment of his eminent services in maintaining the independence of the Church of Christ, in organizing the Free Church of Scotland, and in administering her more important affairs."

John Peterson, a deserter from the 104th N. Y. regiment, was shot while in the act of leaving the barracks at New York the other night He died immediately.

General Intelligence.

THE GROWTH of the productive powers of the West is largely due to the increased facilities for transportation. During the past ten years there have been built at the West 3,656 miles of railroad, at a cost of $233,280,464, mostly by eastern or imported capital. The Illinois Central Railroad Company alone brought into Illinois $50,000,000, and built a road which enabled the Federal Government to sell $11,000,000 worth of land, and the company to sell $20,000,000 more, to actual settlers, making over $61,000,000 concentrated in that State by the operations of one company. The chief effect of this has been to swell the aggregate of grain receipts at Chicago during the ten years to 158,544,544 bushels, which, at an average price of sixty-six cents per bushel, the value for 1863 at Chicago would be worth $120,000,000, thus exceeding by about $31,000,000 the cost of the railroads through the agency of which the grain was made available. In 1861 the aggregate reached to 47,697,928 bushels, the southern routes being closed, and in 1862 the amount was 60,150,390 bushels.

The town of New Bedford celebrates its 200th birthday on September 11th.

Franz Muller, the German who murdered a Mr. Briggs in an English railroad carriage, has been regularly examined before U. S. Commissioner Newton at New York, and committed to await the action of the authorities at Washington.

The New York merchants and importers have objected to paying prices for warehousing rated according to supply and demand, the storekeepers having required too much. Mr. Hiram Barney, Custom House Collector, has decided that the rates shall be those established by the New York Chamber of Commerce in 1857.

The Auburn *Advertiser* of Saturday has the following: The Sabbath School children of Fleming and one or two adjoining towns went to Savannah, yesterday, on a pic-nic excursion. They carried banners with mottoes. In passing through a small village on the route, a copperhead standing in a crowd read aloud from one of the banners—"Obedience to God—Death to all Traitors," and immediately exclaimed: "To hell with your Republicanism." The man probably thought that the Democratic creed did not recognize any such principles as that contained on the banner, and that therefore the pic-nic party must be made up of Republican children.

The prices of gas company stocks,—the amount of their dividends, if they could be ascertained—and the advance in their charges for light—would be interesting subjects of comparison. The latest sales have been for the Manhattan Gaslight Company stock $190, for shares of the par value of $50. The stock of the New York Gaslight Company also of the par value of $50 was sold at the enormous advance of $253½. The Metropolitan Gaslight Company's stock was sold at $125; that of the Brooklyn Company at $141; that of the Jersey City and Hoboken Company at $161; that of the Citizen's Company at $127, and that of the Williamsburg Gaslight Company $140½—their par value being only $50 each. It is said that some of the corporations have realized in a single year profits more than equal to their original stock, and yet they propose to raise their charges to consumers. These monopolists, says the Philadelphia *Journal*, will really be brought to their senses if their consumers should shut off their gas and use for a while kerosene or some other of the earth, coal, or fish oils.

In an article relative to the late strike of the New York printers, the New York *Express* says: "The Printers' Union, by their last strike, will bring 2,000 women into the trade within a year, and half as many apprentices. Much of the printing labor in the country is performed by women. The two or three daily city weekly journals are now set up by women.

B. F. Taylor, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, says: Leave out the army and what has come in its wake, and Washington is not very much more of a loyal city than Richmond is a fold for spring lambs. But Georgetown—despite its breezy heights—is "the infected district," and there are sections of it where about every other sheep is a goat. Thirteen ladies happened to call of an evening at a certain residence, either for a hasty plate of chat or a Young Hyson engagement; the hostess and one of her guests were outspoken loyal; the other eleven were silent, and when you find a silent woman in these regions, you may be sure you have found an inveterate and incurable case of rebellion. And having said t us much, what need to say more? As are the women so are the men. I suppose they have bolted the oath, but as it failed to strangle them as it went, it left them about as much rebels as ever. It is stated that the widow of "Stonewall" Jackson is now a resident of Georgetown, and there is no reason in life why the lady should not feel abundantly at home there.

Great efforts are being made by Copperheads in the Northern part of New York State to get furloughed soldiers to desert into Canada. Such are the men who claim to be as loyal as anybody, but who desire peace.

Foreign Gossip.

General Fleury, director of the imperial breeding studs in France, has just addressed to the prefects, preparatory to the meeting of the councils-general, a circular, in which, after calling attention to the advantages about to result from popularizing a knowledge of anatomy and physiology, so far as applicable to agriculture and rearing horses, he expresses a wish to see a course of instruction established in every department, relating to the breeding of cattle. The circular dwells on the utility of such information for all persons engaged in rearing oxen, sheep, &c., as well as the production of vegetable substances.

Switzerland may now be reached in forty-eight hours from England, and a tour through the Bernese Oberland, the Jungfrau, Mont Blanc, Monte Rosa, the Col du Geant, the Falls of the Rhine, Interlaken, Lausanne, Berne, and Geneva, may be made in ten days by an economical person, for an expense of from seventy-five to one hundred dollars. Thirty years ago the journey would have cost two hundred to two hundred and fifty dollars.

A Warsaw letter, says the *Debats*, which we find in the Moscow *Gazette*, contains the following curious details: "Warsaw has received the plenitude of life which belongs to great cities. It has the French theatre; it has excellent acrobats in the Swiss Valley; it has music in the *Jardin de Saxe* and the park of Lazienka.

Everywhere the public assembles in great numbers; but more than elsewhere the first time once a week at the station of the railway from Warsaw to St. Petersburg. This fashionable promenade assembles and disperses. There are 8,000 persons. There is music there also, but of a peculiar kind; tears, sobs, groans. This promenade, or rendezvous, is eminently critical. It what you will—is named "the adieus with exiled political criminals. The fashion has been recently introduced, by agitators. Although the day fixed for the departure of the convoys is always kept secret, each time the whole of Warsaw learns it through the night, and at four in the morning the precincts of the station are encumbered with a compact mass. Only some dozen persons are banished at a time, and thousands assemble to bid them adieu. The police appear not to care about it. People will see, says the *Debats*, that nothing is wanting to this pretty picture. What grace, what delicacy, what good taste! It is an idyll. After that let no man deny that Warsaw amuses itself, and that joy and happiness have returned with calm, justice, and liberty under the paternal administration."

Lord Palmerston in a speech to the people of Bradford, Yorkshire, said: "We have lamented, no doubt, that terrible war, that bloody war, which has been raging in the Northern part of the American continent; but we have felt that any endeavor or our part, or in conjunction with any other European Power, to interfere in that quarrel would have done mischief instead of good. The feelings are high when the quarrel is fierce and the battle raging; the combatants will not listen to the calm advice of friends, however good their intentions, and however wise their counsels. All that we have to do is to pursue the course by which in the first instance we declined the compliment of this calamitous war, to abstain from meddling, and to wait for that hour, which must come at last, when the two parties, exhausted by their mutual efforts, are at least weaned away from those revengeful feelings which at present influence them, and are more disposed to come to an amicable settlement. We can only hope that that time may arrive when that blessed result will take place."

Through the courtesy of Mr. Robert Hunt, F. R. S., the Keeper of Mining Records at the Royal School of Mines, we have been favored with the statistics of our mineral production for 1863, which will be issued to the public in a week or ten days from this time. The value of the minerals produced £36,364,327 were extracted. Of gold quartz we produced 383 tons, worth £1,145,170, and gold dust, &c., £20,985; of copper ore, 212,947 tons, worth £1,101,551; of lead ore, 91,283 tons, worth £1,193,430; of silver ore, 8 tons, worth £5,703; and of zinc ore, 12,-104 tons, worth £36,312. During the year production there were sold 95,368 tons of pyrites for £52,-035 and the rarer minerals—wolfram, uranium, cobalt, nickel, antimony, manganese, &c., raised were of the value of £1,980,876. These items, with the value of 9,101,552 tons of iron ore, £3,240,950, and 98,287,000 tons of coal, £20,572,945, bring the total to £29,814,876, which was manufactured into nearly £40,000,000 worth of merchantable produce. To produce these results direct employment has been given to at least 500,000 men, so that our mineral industries may be considered as alone supporting a population of nearly 3,000,000, in addition to adding much to the wealth of the kingdom, and indirectly especially to the wealth of those whose capital has been employed in mining operations.—*Mining Journal.*

The Brussels journals give an account of a curious surgical operation just performed on the great African lion belonging to the Zoological society of that city. For some time past the animal has been suffering from disease in the feet, which necessitated the cutting of its claws. In order to do this without danger, a large iron cage was prepared with a grated bottom, covered by a wooden floor, which could be withdrawn so as to allow the lion's feet to pass between the bars. The top of the box was also made to descend by means of screws, so as to press on the animal and prevent it from drawing in its feet. When the lion had entered the cage, the floor was turned on its side and the sliding bottom withdrawn. The paws then slipped between the bars and the screws above were tightened. M. Thiernesse, veterinary surgeon to the Veterinary School, then proceeded to cut away the claws. The patient bore the operation tolerably well, only uttering a short roar occasionally, and it was relieved when the first paw had been cut and dressed. A keeper, to whom the lion is much attached, sat near its head and endeavored to calm it by caressing it, and only not without effect. The operation was successfully performed, and there is every reason to believe that the lion will take no harm.

The Police of Paris have just arrested two ingenious swindlers who have for some time past been defrauding the tradesmen of Paris. One of them, named Marie D——, always appeared as an elegantly attired woman, while the other, a man named S——, was dressed like a workman. The man was in the habit of entering a shop, and making a small purchase of a few sous only, for which he paid with a 5-franc or 10-franc piece, and received the change. Immediately after his departure his female confederate would enter and also make a small purchase, after looking at all other goods for a few minutes, she would politely ask for her change, and when the shopkeeper denied having received any cash from her, she would reply that the money had been forgotten, and that if he looked in his till he would find a gold piece with a certain mark on it. On finding such a piece the astonished woman would of course at once give the change with many apologies. After playing this trick with great success for a considerable time the confederates were at last detected just as they were about to leave Paris on a provincial tour.

The Birmingham, England, *Post* thus describes a new French invention by which gas is used as a motive power instead of steam: The engine, which is made by Messrs. Lenoir, of Paris, where it is extensively used, is the first introduced into England, having been purchased in Paris by Mr. Wiley. The principle, as we are informed, can only be applied to engines of small power, but even in this case it will be a great advantage to manufacturers not requiring little power, and who, by the terms of their leases, are not allowed to erect steam engines. So far as the expense is concerned, the use of these engines will effect a considerable saving, as an engine of one-horse power only consumes fifty cubic feet of gas per hour, and once set in motion it requires no attendance—no furnace or boiler being used. The principle of the engine may be explained in a very few words. Pipes are connected with the street mains, and gas mixed with atmospheric air in the proportion of one to nine of air, and then admitted into the cylinder, where it is exploded by means of a voltaic battery, the points of which are so arranged as to explode the gas at each end of the cylinder, thus giving the backward and forward motion to the piston. The product of combustion is carried away by means of a common pipe. To prevent any danger from an overheating of the cylinder it is covered by an outer shell, through which a continuous stream of water circulates. Taking into consideration the fact that with an engine of this description no boiler or furnace is required, the cost is not greater than that of an ordinary steam engine.

BRITISH CONCEIT.—The London *Times* professes to believe that the keeping of a few British regiments in Canada is a provocation of war. It says, "to surround and capture a British regiment would be an exploit of which an American commander might reasonably boast; to inflict upon the British army such a disgrace would be a triumph which an American Government would be unwilling to forgo." National self-conceit could scarcely show itself more ridiculously. The British army has certainly been tested of as tried courage and more determined resolution, than probably the whole British army would muster of its own native born subjects; but it is no new thing for an American commander to capture a British regiment. Washington, at Yorktown, and Gates, at Saratoga, captured scores of them, and did not boast of the exploit. If the British Government has no other reason for removing its troops from Canada, it can leave them protected from surprise by its seventy thousand residents of Montreal without any detriment to the peaceful relations of the two countries.

GLIMPSES OF LIFE AT THE SOUTH.—Among a party of forty-five rebel prisoners, who arrived at New Orleans from Mobile Bay, was an intelligent rebel officer, whose statements are thus reported in the New Orleans *Era*:

That officer states "that many of the officers as well as the private soldiers were heartily sick and tired of the rebellion. He has a wife and three children, and the last time he heard from them *his wife had sold her last valuable dress to obtain bread for the children.* He says the people are suffering terribly, and that Georgia, his native State, is almost ruined by the rebellion. He was satisfied that if Jeff. Davis and those acting with him as leaders in the rebellion were only made to suffer one-half what the people of the rebel States have had to undergo, they would have *long* since ceased their diabolical work of inciting and driving a portion of our people, whose authority they have usurped, into a state of cruel and hopeless rebellion against the constitution and laws of the land."

A great alarm occurred recently in a railway carriage on the Great Northern Railway in England. A man in *decirium tremens* entered a third class carriage, and soon after the train started began to make demonstrations which endangered his own and the safety of his fellow passengers. They tied him to the seat and prevented disaster further than a feeling of panic among the passengers in all the carriages

The wasp attacks the ripest first: so will slander attempt to wound the most honest fame.

INSIDE VIEW OF THE SOUTH.

What the Rebels Expect and are Doing.

The Boston *Advertiser* says a few days since a gentleman who has been in the Southern States since the war broke out, suddenly appeared in the streets of that city and called on his old friends. He formerly did business there and is well known to many of the business men. Although he is bound by parole not to divulge anything relating to the movements of the rebel armies, he did not hesitate to communicate general facts, many of which are of vital importance, and all of which are interesting.

His business has given him a wide and general acquaintance in the South; and since the rebellion has been in progress he has had unusual opportunities for learning the plans of the leaders and the general sentiment of the people.

The people generally, save in some portions of North Caroiina, have no idea of anything but independence of the Union; he thinks the leaders expect, at some time or other, to come back again under democratic rule, in which case, he says, the South conquers, and will henceforth have everything her own way.

When reminded that Mr. Davis says they are fighting for independence and will accept nothing short of it, he replied that every man is making a bargain for more than he expects to get. The common people are incensed against the North, through the artifices and misrepresentations of their leaders; they do not perceive, as the latter does, that two hostile republics cannot exist side by side.

Gen. McClellan is quite popular at the South, and he thinks, will be the nominee of the Chicago convention, at the instigation of Sanders, Clay and others, on a peace platform.

If Atlanta and Richmond are taken and President Lincoln re-elected the people of the South would be disheartened; and though the leaders might keep up some show, yet they would ultimately be obliged to yield.

A system of terrorism prevails; every one is watched. No one can go a distance equal to that between Boston and Lynn without a passport. No one is allowed to leave the country, except under circumstances of great necessity, and even then it is difficult to obtain the requisite permission.

When this gentleman left Wilmington, the Tallahassee (then the Atlanta) was there receiving her armament, and many predicted she would be unseaworthy. Others are being fitted up to follow. A fleet of steamers run the blockade into Wilmington and keep the rebels supplied with powder, percussion caps, medicines, and all that the rebel government needs. Every blockade runner has to give bonds that he will return in sixty days, and bring one half of his cargo in supplies for the rebel government.

Living is fearfully expensive in the South. Last winter flour was $100 per barrel, and a month in Wilmington, and yet came near starving.

Many of the Union generals have traitors about them. It is not so much the case with Generals Grant and Sherman; but with many of our officers the rebels know their plans as soon as they are promulgated. There are traitors in our camps. The debates and result of the council of war held at General Burnside's headquarters before the battle of Fredericksburg, was known to General Lee within an hour after its adjournment,—so he was assured by one of General Lee's aides.

The rebels are fortifying Atlanta, Richmond and Charleston to the utmost possible strength. Within one month 3,000 negroes were at work on the fortifications of Charleston and perhaps forty thousand on those of Atlanta.

When Fort Royal was first taken 2,500 skilled cavalry could have taken Charleston. The monitors might have steamed past Fort Sumter last spring and taken it, at least destroyed it. Fort Sumter might have been shivered. One shell tore an opening big enough to drive in an omnibus; but that night Gen Beauregard commenced filling the casemates with sand, and now the fort receives but little damage from bombardment.

IGNORANCE OF ACTORS.—Many actors, and particularly many opera singers, are amusingly ignorant creatures. The last number of the *Athenæum* gives these evidences of the fact:—"The 'eccentricities of acting' have still to be collected and classified. Many have cried 'Fie! impossible!' at the well-known story that Mrs. Pritchard had never read any part of 'Macbeth' save her own 'length' and have counted it as one of the paradoxical exaggerations of Johnson, who described the great actress as a vulgar 'idiot'—a woman who talked about 'her gownd!' But an echo of the old tune came again the other day, when a singer still living, and still found among the world would have expected it the least—Rachel. To ourselves, seeking and subduing as best we may, the mysterious, it seemed to want that perfection of artistic truth for the sake of which we would sacrifice some power and effect. Then, we had theories, but hedged in super-subtle, and perhaps we know our Skiddons indulged in, though with entirely opposite results. But, it seems, from those who still live, that Mdlle. Rachel's most profuse admirers, that the "Muse of Israel was anything but the laborious student which might be inferred from the elaborated labor of her acting. Called upon to revival of 'Esther,' already mentioned here, and to Rachel's failure when she tried the part, M. Janin very coolly suggests that she understood nothing about it, having never read the Old Testament. (She died, recollect, in strict Hebraism, though her rooms were decked with St. Victor's Catholic relics, rosaries and crucifixes.) He goes on to clinch his supposition with a fact, communicated to him, he says, by M. Arsène Houssaye himself. When Rachel was rehearsing, in the elder Dumas' play, the part of Mdlle. de Belle Isle, which Mars had created so admirably—at the moment when La Marquise says at the end of the piece, "Do you recollect the fit fortune of Fouquet" Mdlle. Rachel made an admirable gesture. 'Good,' cried Alexander the Great, 'that is just it. You know then the story of Fouquet?—If' was the answer; 'not a word!' But when you say to me, 'Do you recollect the fit fortune of Fouquet' of course I must tremble and be afraid. What need is there for me to trouble myself about M. Fouquet and his ill fortune?"

Lake Superior Mining News.

The Colling, Malden and Milton mines—or rather the tracts upon which they are situated—are now being thoroughly explored, and at several places veins or lodes of more than usual promise have been found and are being developed. The Hartford lode has been opened on the Colling and Malden, and promises well. The consolidation of the Norwick mine and the Windsor property, and the subsequent arrangement between the holders of Norwick and Hamilton, by which the boundaries of the former include the Old Trap Rock dike of the adjacent territory, secures facilities for economical development never before enjoyed by either of them. Measures are now being adopted for pushing the openings vigorously, every direction; the main adit level north, to its intersection to the "Pressure" and other veins; the east adit to its intersection with the east cross course: the lower level east and west, and the main shaft and winzes downward. At the Hudson mine they are sinking two shafts on a vein, the material of which more nearly resembles that of the "Pressure" than any of the other known veins of the district, though the matter is hard to say, the mineral not so heavy. It is not a very promising show for paying results, at present, but may increase in depth, and will doubtless do so, as the vein now wrought unite with one of softer material. The east shaft has reached a depth of thirty-five feet, where better indications are found, some good specimens of native silver in sheet copper having been taken from the shaft last week.

At the Sharon, explorations are progressing favorably at several different points on the property. A new vein, of more promise than the former one, was opened this spring on the bluff west of the barn, where lumps of copper and stamp stuff are found in a quartz and epidote vein of fair width. The south vein is also producing some lump copper, and is improving in appearance as the developments extend. The Derby are opening on a large and very soft epidote lode, the same, and at the same point, opened ten years since. This lode, in places is very rich in stamp and barrel work. Whether they are worked separately or as are too often found in lodes of this character, or a continuous lode, remains to be seen. The openings on the lode are very near the end of the bluff, where any mineral occurrence is more liable to be disturbed than elsewhere.

Reports from the Eastern mines are very favorable. The prospects of the Wimona, and its products, are increasing daily—the lode on the East opening richer than the West side of the ravine. A large quantity of pit has been mined there, carrying copper in the lode in lumps from five to twenty pounds in weight. The Wilde Lode overlying the altered sandstone belt at the La Fayette mine, continues to yield gratifying results. The adit level has reached it at the depth of 120 feet on the inclination, below the surface. It is cutting a better lode than at any point yet opened on surface or by the old shallow adits.

THE Boston Steel and Iron Company are about to commence operations on a large scale, on new and extensive premises. The building is two hundred feet by sixty, with fire engine, sixteen furnaces, with four crucibles each. The operation of casting is a very trying one to the workmen engaged in it. The intense heat to which they are exposed makes it necessary for them to wrap their limbs in thick envelopes of wet cloths, which are often dried and scorched in the brief time required for the process. The steel ingots formed in the casting moulds are reheated in another furnace, and run between heavy rollers driven by a special engine, by which means they are lengthened and reduced to about one-half their former diameter. They are then ready to be manufactured into different forms for the market, for which purpose the company use a series of hammers, each of gradually diminishing grooves, and four pondering forging trip-hammers, each of the latter having a furnace near by. These hammers also require a special engine of very large size for their propulsion. For supplying the boilers of this extensive establishment a large amount of water is needed—about six thousand gallons daily. A special well for supplying the water has been dug, thirteen feet in diameter and seventy feet deep. It is well known that hitherto a large proportion of the steel used in this country has been brought from Europe, the manufacturers there having long retained the reputation of producing the finest work in this department of metallifacture. The Boston Steel and Iron Company are confident that, with their superior machinery, abundant facilities, and skilled workmen, they will

MY KINGDOM.

BY MRS. ELLEN CLEMENTINE HOWARTH.

I sit alone in the gathering gloom,
And wave my sceptre, a fairy wand,
And lo! in an instant my little room
Is changed to a kingdom grand.
There are palace walls,
And stately halls,
And a crowd of kneeling subjects near,
And a royal crown on my brown hair falls,
For I am a monarch here.

I wave my wand, and the ages rise,
Like the dreams of youth on the morning air,
And all that is beautiful, great, or wise,
Is borne to my kingdom fair;
And the wisdom page
Of the Pagan sage,
And the Druid priest with his mystic lore,
'Mid the relics of former age,
Are found on the earth once more.

I wave my hand and the Indian isles
Have brought their treasures to deck my throne,
For I rule where eternal summer smiles
And where winter was never known.
And the sanguine sports
Of the savage courts,
Like a panorama's page I see;
Kings, castles, and kingdoms, fields and forts;
Are called and they come to me.

I wave my wand, and a glorious band
Of warrior youths to my presence spring;
And rich are the gifts from the Holy Land
Those maiden crusaders bring.
They are jewels rare,
That a queen might wear,
And regal robes of texture fine;
But one gift most dear those warriors bear
From the plains of Palestine.

I wave my wand and a thousand lyres
Wake in my halls, and the dead bards sing:
But where is the voice that my soul inspires,
Like the voice of the poet king?
Soleman and grand
Doth the monarch stand,
And his mournful *miserere* pour.
My tears flow fast, I have dropped my wand—
I awake, and my dream is o'er.

VAST ARMIES AND THEIR MOVEMENTS.—There have been vast armies and grand movements in ancient times. Here is a record of some of them:

Sennacherib, the Bible tells us, lost in a single night 185,000 men by the destroying angel.

The city of Thebes had a hundred gates, and could send out at each gate 10,000 fighting men and 200 chariots, in all 1,000,000 men and 20,000 chariots.

The army of Terrah, King of Ethiopia, consisted of 1,000,000 men and 300 chariots of war.

Sesortris, King of Egypt, led against his enemies 600,000 men, 24,000 cavalry, and 27 scythe-armed chariots—1491 before Christ.

Hamilcar went from Carthage and landed near Palermo. He had a fleet of 2,000 ships and 3,000 small vessels, and a land force of 200,000 men. At the battle in which he was defeated, 150,000 were slain.

Ninus, the Assyrian King, about 2200 years before Christ, led against the Bactrians an army of 1,700,000 horses, and 16,000 chariots armed with scythes.

Semiramis employed 2,000,000 men in building Babylon. She took 105,000 prisoners at the Indus, and sank 1,000 boats.

A short time after the taking of Babylon, the forces of Cyrus consisted of 600,000 foot, 120,000 horse, and 2,000 chariots armed with scythes.

An army of Cambyses, 50,000 strong, was buried up in the desert sands of Africa, by the South wind.

When Xerxes arrived at Thermopyle, his land and sea forces amounted to 2,614,610, exclusive of servants, eunucs, women, sutlers, &c. In all numbering 5,282,220. So says Herodotus, Plutarch, and Isocrates.

The army of Artaxerxes, before the battle of Conaxa, amounted to 1,200,000.

Ten thousand horses and 100,000 foot fell on the fatal field of Issus.

When Jerusalem was taken by Titus 1,000,000 perished in various ways.

The army of Tamerlane is said to have amounted to 1,800,000, and that of his antagonist, Bajaset, to 1,400,000.

A TOUCHING SCENE IN A COURT-ROOM.—One James Southerland, who has been on trial at Indianapolis for several days, for killing Roddy. A. Smith, was acquitted on Thursday. His wife and three children were in the court at the time. After the announcement of the verdict there followed a scene, says the Indianapolis *Journal*, not often witnessed in a court-room:

The prisoner that was—a prisoner now no longer—fell upon his knees, and, lifting up his eyes toward heaven, uttered the earliest prayer of thank-giving and praise to God, whose justice and mercy have been so wonderfully manifested in him. The prayer was irresistibly eloquent, and when Amen was pronounced, Amen came back in response from every part of the room, and there were tears in every eye. All rose to their feet; the acquitted man advanced and took each juryman by the hand, with a fervent "God bless you! You have saved an innocent man from shame and disgrace, and you have taken a foul stain from my name. God bless you!" And to the prosecutor, whose conduct in the case commands admiration from all for its fairness and honesty, he gave a cordial "God bless you!" the old white-haired father whose firm trust had supported the son in the dark hours of trial, now melted into tears of joy that his boy was acquitted of guilt, and his own good name remained unstained. The Judge wiping his eyes of the tears that had come unbidden ordered the Sheriff to adjourn the court.

COAL OIL.—We were shown a day or two since a very pretty specimen of coal oil, procured by Dr. Cochran of this city, from a little earth brought to his office for analysis.

Mr. Lewis Baker, one of our citizens, hearing that a Canadian living in the neighborhood of the lower end of Lake Huron, nearly opposite the oil well of Canada, had found, in digging a well, that a gas issued from it which took fire from a match used by one of the workmen to light his pipe, visited the place, and having examined the soil, at once closed a contract for the purchase of the farm, agreeing that if a specimen of the earth which he selected, should prove to contain oil, he would pay a stipulated price for the farm. He brought to this city a small sugar-box of the earth and the result of the chemical examination was the specimen of oil shown us. It is a heavy oil, very pure, of a pale color and burns with a clear, full flame like Mr. B. has since visited Michigan and secured his deed of the property, and we understand has already been offered a few thousand advance on the price which he paid on the land. We are informed he intends to sink an oil well immediately. May success attend his enterprise.

THE SACRAMENT OF MORNING.—Reader, did you ever get up before daybreak, and watch the gradual progress of the morning light from dawn to perfect day? The change comes on gradually, but it is among the grandest and most impressive of natural phenomena. In the feeble twilight of morning a dull uniformity of color is spread over creation, but as the eastern heavens gradually brighten, and the upper strata of clouds catch and reflect the light of the advancing sun, the colors of objects begin to be perceived, and we hear the first sounds of awakening life. That wondrous sun-painting process continues until every spire of grass, and leaf, and flower, wet with the dews of morn, again resume their wonted colors. Every morning nature may be said to re-create the plant forms which adorn the surface of our planet, so great is the change produced in the appearance of the planet world by the re-appearance of the sun.—*Once a Week*.

THE Russians have just launched two iron clads, one of which is covered with 5½ inches of iron, and the other is a turretted vessel, with armor from 6 inches to 4½. This armor is too light for the heavy guns now used on shipboard. Our monitors' turrets are eleven inches, yet they are considerably damaged by rifled balls in every engagement. Six inches of iron can be penetrated by two hundred pound balls. The recent experiments in England render doubtful if any amount of iron a vessel can float with cannot be penetrated with rifled shot.

THERE is a curious selve, a modern invention, which separates the different kinds and qualities of grain that is mixed. There is good wheat of many kinds, and Christ here separates the kinds into his various denominations; good wheat is in them all—all need is to be sifted. Sectarian troubles and differences sometimes form the meshes of the sieve.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. ARMY,
No. 20 SOUTH STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD., August 26th, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this Office until 12 M., on WEDNESDAY, September 7th, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with—

FOUR THOUSAND (4,000) HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE, on the hoof, delivered at the State Cattle Scales at Baltimore, Md., in lots of (1,000) one thousand each every (10) ten days; to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. The most average about (1,300) thirteen hundred pounds gross weight, all failing short of (1,000) one thousand pounds gross weight, Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers, and Hornless Cattle, will be rejected.

A deduction of ten (10) pounds will be made from the weight of each Steer accepted under this contract, provided the animal does not stand in the pens two and one half hours before being weighed, or is not weighed immediately after removal from the cars.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, either in person, by mail, or telegraph.

The Government will claim the right of weighing any one animal separate, if its appearance indicates less weight than the minimum mentioned above; the expense of weighing will be paid by the party erring in judgment.

Each bid to secure consideration must contain a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:

We ——— of the county of ———, State of ———, do hereby guarantee that ——— is (or are) able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfilment.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid.

Bidders must be present or represented to their bids, and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving the office.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.

Payments to be made after each delivery in such funds as may be on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly, "PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE," and addressed to "Capt. J. H. GILMAN, C. S., Baltimore, Maryland."

If a bid is in the name of a firm their names and their postoffice address must appear, or they will not be considered.

Each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it with an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one in this office.

All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.

au29-16 J. H. GILMAN,
Captain and C. S. U. S. A.

EUREKA LUBRICATING OILS.—Warranted superior to Lard, at half the price. Manufactured by

PENNOCK, HALL & CO.,
au31-1m No. 51 Market st., cor. Second.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au12-3m

IRON.

M. WHITMORE...C. H. WOLFF...J. DUFF...T. M. LANE

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO.
(Sign of the Anvil.) Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh. jan11

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS.
WAREHOUSE:
No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,
fe21-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. SPANG.....C. E. HERRON.....J. W. CHALFANT.

SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,
ETNA IRON WORKS,
WAREHOUSE:
Nos. 91 and 93 WATER STREET,
ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS.
AGENCY: No. 131 WATER STREET,
2nd PITTSBURGH, PA

W. LLOYD.....GEORGE BLACK.

LLOYD & BLACK.
KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, Angle and T Iron.
ALSO,
SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.
WAREHOUSE: No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts.
wy2-6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE: Nos. 120 Water and 138 First streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JONES & LAUGHLINS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common and best refined, charcoal Merchant Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron, Nails and Spikes.
Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS AND PLATES ja22

STEEL.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon, all Sizes,
Warranted equal to any Imported or Manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First, and 120 and 122 Second streets, Pittsburgh. se7

THE SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cast, Spring, Plow and Saw Steel,
Springs, Axles, Crowbars, Vices, &c.
WAREHOUSE: 85 WATER and 100 FIRST streets
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,
JONES, BOYD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL,
ALSO,
Spring, Plow and A. B. Steel, Springs and Axles.
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST STREET. [fe13-1y

HUSSEY, WELLS & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL.
Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow Steel, Shear, Railroad, Spring and Frog Steel.
Office and Works Corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel.
Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. se6

PIANOS.

PIANOS,
MELODEONS,
HARMONIUMS.
A very large assortment of these and all other Musical Instruments, for sale by
HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,
No. 53 Fifth street,
jy18 Kleber & Bros. old stand.

WAMELINK & BARR,
No. 18 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street,
Sole Agents for the celebrated Bradbury, Schomsoker & Co.'s Gold and Silver Prize Medal
PIANOS,
Cheaper and will stand in tone longer than any other PIANOS made. Also, Smith's Harmoniums and Melodeons and Musical Goods generally at the lowest Eastern cash prices. Pianos to let. Tuning and repairing done at the shortest notice. Sheet Music bound with neatness and dispatch. ja24

RESTAURANTS.

BOWERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.
sep7-1y J. S. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

WILLIAM BUECKEISEN'S
PHILADELPHIA DINING SALOON,
No. 47 FIFTH STREET, opposite Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa., has refitted up his saloon in elegant style, All the delicacies of the season always on hand, served up in first-class French cooks' Parlor. Delicious oysters first of the season. jun6-1y

PETER WILBERT'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. jel1y

OPEN AGAIN.—
E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season.
oct7-1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building.)
se7-1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 46 Smithfield street,
oc28-1y PITTSBURGH.

JOHN GANGWISCH,
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY,
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,
jy26-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

ELI YOUNG'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. au24-1y

U. S. INTEREST COUPONS.
10-40s DUE IN SEPTEMBER,
5-20s DUE IN NOVEMBER,
Bought at best rates by
SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers,
16dem Wood and Third streets.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30-tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office, 55 Market street.

GROCERS.

RIDER & CLARK,
Commission Merchants
AND FACTORS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,
OILS, CANDLES, &c.
98 Water and 121 Front st., Pittsburgh, 51 Broad st., New York.
Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

J. A. GRAFF.....C. REITER.
GRAFF & REITER,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.
Dealers in Produce generally.
Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au25-6m

R. HONEGGER.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CATAWBA
AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
Liberty street, No. 351, Pittsburgh.
au18-1y

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
TIERNAN AND GETTY'S
No. 35 OHIO street, corner of Diamond,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

200 bbls. Rye Whisky, 2 years old.
10 " " " 3 " "
50 " Pure Brandy.
100 " Rectified Whisky.
20 " Port Wine.
10 " Blackberry Brandy.
10 " Cherry "
10 " Madera Wine.
10 " Cherry Wine.
10 " Holland Gin.
5 " Jamaica Rum. au10-1m

CHARLES C. BAILEY,
Produce and Commission Merchant,
MERCHANDISE BROKER,
And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.
No. 179 Liberty street,
au4 PITTSBURGH, PA.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S,
No. 12 Smithfield street.
100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
200,000 lbs Plain Hams;
50,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
200,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
30,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
my18

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOS. S. DILWORTH.
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield.
ja12

WILLIAM BAGALEY
WHOLESALE GROCER,
No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se7

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.
MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. au15

G. H. JONES.....C. E. JONES
GEORGE H. JONES & SON,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND BOAT FINISH ERS, dealers in Manilla Rope, Oakum, Oils, Pitch and Pittsburgh manufactured articles. No. 141 Water street, above the Monongahela Bridge, Pittsburgh Pa.

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEBEL.
JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.
27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second, Pittsburgh.
jal

CLOTHING.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
83 WOOD STREET,
MERCHANT TAILORS
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

An entire new stock
UNDERCLOTHING.
Constantly receiving the latest novelties in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
and warranted to give satisfaction, as to fit, comfort, beauty and durability. au2

BISSELL'S BLOCK
WM. H. McGEE,
No. 10 St. Clair Street,
WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Buyers to his stock of Goods. It has been selected with great care, and contains all the Newest Styles of Goods to be found at first-class houses. Gents wishing a Suit of Clothes made to order will please call and examine our goods and prices. Also a full and complete stock of Furnishing Goods.
W. H. McGEE, Merchant Tailor,
my27 No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 49 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.
my 18

ATTORNEYS.

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER
No. 114 Fifth street
se6

JNO. H. HAMPTON.....W. C. MOREland
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
NO. 92 DIAMOND STREET,
my5 PITTSBURGH, PA

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.
NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH
my13

M. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.
Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.
Office: No. 89 Grant street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Call with Discharge and two witnesses. jy26

GILBERT M. M'MASTER.....JOSEPH M. GAZZAM
McMASTER & GAZZAM,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Office, No. 98 Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Particular attention paid to Collections in Allegheny and adjoining counties. jy2-1y

THE BOUNTY OF $100,
DUE WOUNDED SOLDIERS,
CAN NOW BE COLLECTED in
FROM TEN TO TWENTY DAYS' TIME,
CALL WITH DISCHARGE,
Or address
ARTHURS & RIDDELL,
No. 133 FOURTH STREET,
je26-tf PITTSBURGH.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by
REICHENBACH,
No. 58 Fourth sweet, near Market street.
No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 18th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.

Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. jel4-1y

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Models for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 12 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. se16-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
122 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

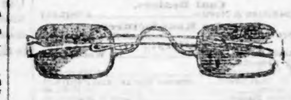
BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.—Notwithstanding the late great advance in goods of all kinds, a fine assortment of
BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,
for
GENTS, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' WEAR,
can be bought at a light advance on manufacturers' prices, at the Boot and Shoe House of
SLATER & SOUTH,
au3 No. 54 Market street.

BOOTS AND SHOES
selling cheap at
McClelland's Auction House,
55 Fifth street.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.
ONLY FIVE DOLLARS A SET.
Know all men by these presents, that I, G. W. SPENCER, Dentist, Proprietor of the Steam Dental Establishment, No. 251 Penn street, which is the largest and most complete in the United States, do hereby agree to furnish to the bearer of this advertisement, or any person who may present themselves to my office, with a full upper or under set of those beautiful Volcanite Teeth, which not only combine all the uses of the Natural Teeth, but are so set as to make a beautiful and perfect representation of the Natural Teeth, for the low price of FIVE DOLLARS A SET.
Several first-class Assistants always in attendance, thus securing to patients prompt and immediate attention.
Every operation warranted comfortable, and to render good service.
N. B.—Don't forget the place, No. 251 PENN STREET, and also that the FIVE DOLLARS will be required to be paid in Gold. au13

OPTICIANS.



RUSSIAN PEBBLES-FALSE PRETENCES
IN ANSWER TO THE MANY INQUIRIES, I beg to inform the public we have no CONNECTION with the above CASE lately
HELD TO COURT,
Having Exposed this
SHAMEFUL SWINDLE
UPON THE PUBLIC
SOME EIGHTEEN MONTHS AGO.
GEORGE E. SHAW,
Optician, and Manufacturer of Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments, No. 58, Fifth street. aug2.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the sight can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street, corner of DIAMOND, Practical Opticians.
☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.
Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

FOUNDRIES.

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,
Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,
(One Square above the Bridge)
BIRMINGHAM, PA.
Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy6-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY,—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufacturer Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; Horse Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe6-1y

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS, MANCHESTER, PA.
McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and supporters, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.
Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap6

WM. SMITH.....DAVID S. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets,
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ATNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the firms of Reis, Richards & Berger, Reis, Richards & Co., and Reis, Berger, Risher & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, William Richards having disposed of his entire interests in the same to the new firm of REIS, BROWN & BERGER, who will settle all debts, and are alone authorized to collect the obligations due to said firms.
GEORGE C. REIS,
WILLIAM RICHARDS,
WILLIAM H. BROWN,
ANDREW B. BERGER.
Shenango Iron Works, New Castle, July 23d, 1864.

CARD.—The undersigned having purchased of the entire interests of William Richards, in the above named firms, will continue the manufacture of Iron, Nails, Boat and Railroad Spikes, at the Shenongo Iron Works, under the name and firm of REIS BROWN & BERGER.
GEORGE C. REIS,
WM. H. BROWN,
ANDREW B. BERGER.
Shenango Iron Works, New Castle, July 23d, 1864.
au4-tu-th-s-6w

PRINTING.

W. S. HAVES,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

KREBS & BRO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se8-1y

MANUFACTURERS.

JOS. TOMLINSON & SON,
VULCAN WORKS,
Duquesne Way and Cecil alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Machinery and Castings of all descriptions. Particular attention paid to Jobbing work. Orders for all descriptions of work will be thankfully received and promptly executed from the best material workmanship. jy15-ew

FORT PITT BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORKS,
CARROLL & SNYDER,
Corner of SECOND and SHORT streets,
Manufacturers of Tubular, Double Flued and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Chimneys, Britchen, Fire Beds, Ash Pans, Steam Pipes, Salt Pans, Oil Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Settling Pans, Iron Bridges, Gasometers. Particular attention paid to repairs of Steamboat and Land Boilers. New and second-hand Boilers always on hand. jel1

HENRY DEWHITZ.....JULIUS KIRMSE.....JOSEPH LANG.
DEWHITZ, KIRMSE & CO.,
No. 139 THIRD street, between Wood & Smithfield, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of Brewers' Kettles, Stills, Oil Tubes, Copper Pumps, Steam and Sugar Pipes, Malt Kilns, and all kinds of Copper, Sheet Iron and Blacksmith Work. jy30-1y

JAMES BOWEN,
SUCCESSOR TO BOWN & TETLEY,
Manufacturer and Importer of
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, HARDWARE,
GUNSMITH'S MATERIALS, CUTLERY, &c.
No. 136 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Agents for Colt's Pistols and Rifles jy2-1y

CADMAN.....T. B. CRAWFORD.
DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS.
CADMAN & CRAWFORD, Brass Founders, Gas and Steam Fitters. Particular attention paid to Steamboat Work and Oil Refineries. Corner of Duquesne Way and st. Clair streets. au2-1y

UNION BRASS WORKS,
MANSFIELD & FITZSIMMONS,
Keep constantly on hand Babbitt's Anti-Friction Metal, Packing Metal for Steam Cylinders, Antimony, Pig Lead, &c., &c.
No. 13 Second near Short street,
jy28-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

KEYSTONE BOLT AND NUT WORKS.
HUBLEY, ADAMS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Carriage, Machine, Plow and Bridge Bolts. Also, Nuts and Washers.
Office: No. 73 Water street. Factory: corner Main and Cherry street, Allegheny. jy22-1y

PITTSBURGH PLOW WORKS,
J. C. BIDWELL,
Manufacturer of every variety of Plows. Plow Castings, Steel Moldboards, Cultivators, &c. Manufactory, Warehouse and Office, corner Duquesne Way, Fayette street and Garrison alley, only three squares from all the Railroad Depots.
Having increased facilities for foundry work I am prepared to make to order Castings of all kinds, of superior quality, as also to do Machine Work generally. se21

EXCELSIOR BOLT & NUT WORKS.—LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
Bolts, Nuts, Washers & Thimble Skeins.
☞ Office and Warerroom corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. jn6-1y

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.
Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. ja6-1y

LAKE SUPERIOR
Copper Mills and Smelting Works.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Pig Tin, Sheet Copper, &c.
Constantly on hand Tinman's Machines and Tools.
WAREHOUSE: 140 FIRST and 129 SECOND streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. ma18

O'HARA BOILER WORKS,
POWERS & CO.,
attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.
Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.
Works corner of Liberty and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. oct27-1y

LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Axes, Shovels, Saws, Picks, Mattocks, &c.
Warehouse: No. 115 WATER street, four doors below Monongahela House,
fe10-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

VULCAN FORGE.
W. P. PORTER,
MANUFACTURER OF
Steamboat Shafts, Cranks, Piston Rods, Pitman Jaws, Wrists, Locomotive and Car Axles, Anchors, and all kinds of Heavy Forging.
my2-1y TEMPERANCEVILLE, near Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

DARNDOLLAR & PRICE, (successors to T. D. Craig,) manufacturers and dealers in TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE. Also, TIN AND IRON ROOFERS and JOB WORKERS. Just received, a large assortment of House Furnishing Hardware, such as Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Toilet Ware, Squirrel Cages, Britannia Ware, Waiters, Knife Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knives and Forks, Ice Pitchers, Ice Chests, Bath Tubs, Bird Cages, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Coal Hods, Fire Irons, Spoon and Fork Boxes, Tea Canisters, Spoons. Also, a large stock of STOVES. ap8

J. M. CORNWELL.....SAMUEL KERR
CORNWELL & KERR,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
Silver and Brass Platers, and manufacturers of Saddlery and Carriage Hardware.
No. 7 St. Clair street and Duquesne Way, near the Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe2

C. THMSEN & SONS,
Manufacturers of Every Variety of
VIALS, BOTTLES AND WINDOW GLASS,
BLACK PORTER, WINE and CLARET BOTTLES,
DEMIJOHNS AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLES,
Warehouse, No. 104 Second and 133 First streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. se16-1y

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Looking Glasses, Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings, Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames,
No. 125 Smithfield street, between Fifth and Sixth, Pittsburgh.
VOCAL MUSIC.—H. D. BRECHT, Teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street. dec8-tf

WELDON & KELLY,
LEAD BURNERS,
PLUMBERS,
AND
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
jy13 164 Wood street, near Sixth.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK,

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. 7-30 Treasu-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates,
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au16

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST

Par	Val	BANKS. Offd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
50	Exchange	—	72½	May	5
50	Citizens	—	68	"	4
50	Pittsburgh	—	69¾	"	4
50	Allegheny	—	60	"	5
50	Mechanics	—	67½	"	5
50	Iron City	—	64¾	"	5
50	M. & M.	—	60	"	4
50	First National	110	—	—	$5.75
50	Second National	110	—	—	—
50	Third National	—	116	—	—
50	Fourth National	110	—	—	—
50	First National, Ally	—	110	—	$3.00
50	Manchester Savings	—	49¼	"	4 per ct.
	INSURANCE.				
50	Citizens	—	61	June	$6.00
50	Western	—	58½	May	$2.50
50	Monongahela	34	32	"	$3.00
50	Eureka	50	80½	"	$4.00
50	Pittsburgh	24	22	"	$4.00
25	Allegheny	—	27	"	$4.00
25	People's	26	28½	"	$4.00
50	Penn	—	—	—	—
	BRIDGE.				
25	Monongahela	—	23¼	4	per ct.
25	St. Clair street	45	—	50	"
50	Hand Street	—	50	5	per ct.
50	Mechanic street	—	—	—	—
25	Birmingham	—	24½	$1	50
	RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley	—	14	—	—
50	Penna. Central	—	74¼	—	—
100	Fort Wayne	—	111	—	—
100	Cleveland	—	119	—	—
50	Connellsville	—	124½	—	—
	do (interest)	11%	17	—	—
50	Steubenville	13½	—	—	—
50	Charters	—	45	—	—
50	Hempfield	—	—	—	—
50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	66	70	—	—
50	Birmingham	—	96	—	—
50	Citizens	—	96	—	—
	Insk.				
50	Pittsburgh	—	88½	$2	50
25	Allegheny	34½	—	$1	00
50	Birmingham	—	31½	5	per ct.
	OIL COMPANIES.				
25	Lucesco	37	—	—	—
10	North American	9	7¾	—	—
10	Dalzell	—	14½	1	per ct.
10	Allegheny and Pitts	—	10	4	per ct.
20	Columbia	—	100	4	per ct.
5	Iron City	—	3½	4	—
5	Horse Neck	—	3½	—	—
5	Ice Ila	—	3½	—	—
5	Federal	—	3½	—	—
20	A. Rae	—	15	—	—
5	Whitely Creek	—	3½	—	—
5	Fayette	—	3½	—	—
50	Shamrock	—	45	—	—
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
50	Pitts. & Greensburg, Tpk.	—	11½	—	—
50	Monga'hela Navigation	48	—	$3	50
	BONDS.				
—	Allegheny County 6's	—	91	—	—
	do Scrip 6's	—	80	—	—
	Pittsburgh 8's	—	79	—	—
	do 6's	—	90	—	—
	Allegheny City 6's	—	100	—	—
	do do	—	96	—	—
	Alleg'y V. R. 6's	—	106	—	—
	do 2d morig	—	100	—	—
	Connellsville 6's	—	—	—	93½
	Steub., F. R. 6's	—	75	—	—
	Alleg'y Co Bounty 6's	—	99½	—	—

MONDAY August 29—P. M.

The most gratifying feature of the money market to-day is the heavy decline in Gold. Apart from a temporary depression caused by military success, the bearing it has on all values will be hailed by the people with feelings of delight. Flour fell fifty cents on the barrel, and with it goes down the price of the leading articles of living. There must have been in the victory of last Thursday something that invests it with the highest importance to the Union cause. It seems now to require the sacrifice of the lives of our brave men in the field as the only means to bring down the price of breadstuffs, which, through the avarice and cupidity of speculators, have been almost placed beyond the reach of the people! A few more blows like those given by the victorious Hancock or Miles' Corps, on that Thursday evening, will bring the long talked of-looked for-prayed for *Peace*, with its retinue of blessings.

—Oil Stocks to-day are dull at the quotations and there are more sellers than buyers. Parties who are able will no doubt hold on to their stocks—they are firm and sanguine of getting higher prices. Weak holders who have borrowed the money which they have put in to stocks, are anxious to realize, and are offering them at low prices.

—Dalzell is held too high here to meet the views of buyers.

—Allegheny City City six per cent. bonds were sold to-day at 103; and Connellsville bonds brought 83¾. No other transactions of any importance came under our notice.

—The New York *Tribune*, of Saturday, says: "The prospect of peace begins to show itself upon the general business of the country in the form of caution in making new engagements. The Paris agent of the leading dry goods house of this city has been withdrawn, the establishment in question being to be a free purchaser for foreign houses in the face of peace and declining gold. Leading British importers are not only reducing their business to a nominal amount, but are advising their friends not to send them anything on consignment. The true policy is to be out of debt, and to keep out, in view of the great fall in market values of all commodities by the approach of peace and the return of the currency to a gold basis. That this is to be brought about at a blow is hopeless; the result is certain to come, and a wide race of merchants can be ruined long before gold gets back to 150 even. A fall of gold to 135, where it stood when Congress legislated as to the tax on gold, would give such prices sufficient to cause numerous bankruptcies. Merchants with sugar, coffee, and all imported goods bought with gold at 200 or 250, would find themselves unable to meet their payments with these goods on hand. The fear of such a state of things already affects trade in every department, from the small country trader up to the largest importer and manufacturer. Each and all buy more carefully and the balance of trade has commenced to decrease. The movement is healthy and should be encouraged.

The gold gamblers are in a very unsettled state of mind. The daily payment of coupons more than supplies the demand for currency, and the market is without the constant stimulus of cash gold. No more efficient pressure could have been applied to the gold speculation than the arbitration of interest, which has blown over the heads of gamblers $15,000,000, at a time when the market was sustained with difficulty. Hoarding gold for profit is not the profitable business supposed. It imposes a loss of 1¾ per cent per month of interest, pays no dividend, and the capital is sure to shrink to par for every dollar invested at a higher rate.

—The money article in the New York *Times* of Sunday, written up to Saturday evening, says:

There was a further decline of *five per cent.* in gold to-day, owing to the discussion of the peace rumors and the military news from Gen. Grant's army. Some sales were made a fraction below 200 per cent., or 2¼ per cent. below the closing figure of Friday, but there was a subsequent rally to 203@203½ per cent. There was nothing said on Change of the probable currency sale next month, or London for the next mail, after the sailing of this day's packets. They are, of course, much unsettled by the down and turn in gold. The rates on London for Gold are 108½@108¾ cents. At the Stock Exchange, the Government Stocks were firm, while the Railway and Miscellaneous Share list was weak and lower. Gold fell off at the 2 o'clock on the Street, (there being no Second Board) on Saturday.

Salt Inspection.

The quantity of salt inspected at the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation for the week ending August 20, 1864, is as follows:

At Syracuse, District No. 1	30,102	bushels.
" Salina, " No. 2	51,417	"
" Liverpool, " No. 3	35,361	"
" Geddes, " No. 4	47,750	"
Total	2 7,505	

The whole quantity of salt inspected on the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation from January 1 to August 20, 1864, is 7,488,025 bushels. The whole quantity inspected during same time in 1863 | 3,451,871 | "

Increase | 17,108 bushels.

—Syracuse Journal.

St. Louis Hemp and Lead Market.

August 2.

HEMP—The market has continued dull, with few sales, the receipts having mostly gone into store as heretofore. There is little demand except for the higher grades, while the lower grades are still lower than last quoted. Sales Friday were 16 bales uncovered low at $105; and 34 bales choice undressed hemp at $155 @ ton Saturday 21 bales fair undressed at $125, 350 prime do at $130 on the levee; and 61 rinded at $150. Tuesday 140 bales covered low at $115; and fair undressed hemp in two lots within the above range.

LEAD—With but very little demand the market has been inclined to droop. Two reported sales are 200 pigs soft Missouri Friday, at 15¾ @ lb. Saturday 75 pigs do at 15½c, and yesterday 150 pigs

August 27.

WOOL—Receipts, 18,000 lbs.; shipped, 20,000 lbs. There has been no change in the previous firm and buoyant character of the market. Choice fleeces sell readily at full prices, large quantities were sold at 95@97c per lb. Wednesday—

Fine Hard Fleece	97@1 05
Medium Fleece	95@1 00
Coarse Fleece	90@1 00
Factory Tub Washed	81@1 10

Sales to-day: 20,000 lbs choice fleece wool at $1 05 @ lb; 3,000 lbs do at $1 01.

WOOL—In limited receipt. Prices firm and unchanged. We quote:

Beef, 1 quarter	$16—Delivered at $18
Wine, "	12 to 13
Hickory, "	13 do 14

Tobacco at Louisville.

The market for leaf tobacco is less firm, and prices have fallen a shade lower, though rare turn on all grades, but particularly for lugs and lower qualities of leaf. The sales, however, continue large, exceeding 1,000 hhds to-day, and the receipts are increasing. But 6 hhds in the entire trade to-day sold for $40 and upward, while upward of 70 hhds sold for less than $13.

Stock Raising.

Wholesale butchers in Ohio, 4,300,000, and their cows would kill 1,290,000 pounds, worth $645,00,000. Throughout the West the farmers are taking the hint they get for their wool and increasing it in more sheep, as woo-growing is very profitable just now.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE,
Tuesday, Aug. 30, 1864.

Business yesterday was not active; in fact, it was, in most cases, neglected. The weather was pleasant, and our rivers are in fair navigable order for medium sized boats. The receipts of produce since our last has been large. The Emma Graham, from Zanesville, had a heavy cargo. The Glide No. 3 and Maggie Hays had all the freight they could manage. The Graham will return to Zanesville at 4 p. m. this day. The new steamer Wanita will leave today for St. Louis. She has a fine trip. The Glide No. 3 is announced for Cincinnati. The new packet Anna will leave for Louisville on Wednesday, positively. The wharf resembled old times. The amount of flour which arrived was large. Below will be found the sales which came under our notice:

HAY—The receipts were small and so were the transactions; prices nominal at $40@45.

WOOL—The market has not been very active. The rates demanded by holders are above the views of buyers; we note sales of a small parcel at $1 05 @ lb.

SALT—The market has been steady for some time past, prices have undergone no change. Sales 100 bbls, delivered on board boat, at $3 15. Sales were made from first hands at $3 00 per bbl.

BACON.—The market was firm, with a good demand for the various descriptions. The stock in first hands is steadily disappearing. The late advance has been sustained, and a further one is in some cases demanded. Among the sales were 10,000 lb Shoulders, at 18½@19c; Sides, 5,000 lb Ribbed, 19½@20c; Clear do, 2,000 lb 23c; 2,000 Hams—sales, 3,000 lb, 20½@21c; Sugar Cured Hams, 2,000 lb 27c.

MESS PORK—The market was inactive. We quote at $42 50@43.

PEACHES—The market yesterday exhibited a good deal of activity, the receipts were large and so were the sales, 400 bus were disposed of at $3@3 50.

APPLES—The market was dull, buyers were shy, we note sales 150 bbls in lots at $1 50@2 00 per bbl.

FLOUR—The market was steady but not very active; the decline in New York ranged from 50 to 55c per bbl; as yet this has had no perceptible effect on our market. One thing to be taken into consideration is the stock in this market is very limited. The only operations that came under our notice were the following: Extra Flour—100 bbls at $10; 50 do $11@11 25, the latter for a choice article. Sales of country lots were made at various prices.

DRIED BEEF—The market was firm, the stock in hand is not large; sales 700 lbs 24c.

LARD OIL—The market was fine with a good demand for both No. 1 and No. 2, at $1 75 for No. 1 and $1 60 for No. 2; the stock in hand is quite limited.

BUTTER—Was fine with a good deal of inquiry for export, sales in a regular way at 42@45c.

CHEESE—Was in fair demand, we note sales 40 box W. R. 21@22c; some were asking 23c.

SEEDS—We have nothing now to note, Timothy $2 25@2 50. Clover was nominal.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Tuesday, August 30, 1864.

Business yesterday was dull. The sales were few and far between. Buyers were not anxious to operate. They preferred waiting to see what might turn up. Gold declined in New York to 242; this is the lowest it has touched for some time past. The reports from New York in regard to Oil was not exactly what holders would like to receive; they were altogether in favor of buyers, who were generally holding off, hence all things taken together we have but few sales to record. The receipts by the Allegheny River foot up to 1 065 barrels. The river has again become low to Oil City; the large steamers have hauled off for the want of water. The rates for Oil at this time are nominal. Crude, 37@38c without sales to warrant quotations. Refined was dull and unsettled, and correct figures would be difficult to furnish.

Crude Oil.—The receipts were moderate. The sales were small, as follows: 100 bbls, packages to be returned, 38c; 150 do, 37½c, and 15 bbls do, 37c. All sales of one hundred bbls, delivered on board cars, at 45c.

Refined Oil—was not inquired for. Holders took matters easy, and were not disposed to enforce sales. The nominal rates were—bonded, 75@76c; free, 90c.

Tar was firm, with a limited demand, at $7 75@8 ? bbl.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

J. Manhimy, 255; R. Ashmuth, 166; Strickler & Baxter, 63; Richardson, Hasley & Co., 224; R. D. Cuthbert, 160; John Herman, 68; Maxwell & Palmer, 82. Total, 1,093.

New York Wool Market.

[From the Economist.]

Our wool market has been a "little troubled" the past week by "peace rumors," and considerable talk of a speculative fall in prices, but few feet of which has been to increase the demand and further enhance its value, rather than the opposite for which it was intended. Men of sound minds, clear judgment, and the usual requisite qualifications are not at all alarmed about a sudden peace, or any very material change in prices, if they both come, let them come. We do not believe in the first place they will, and in the second, they will have no effect on wool. Wool is a peculiar institution, and it has a peculiar position just now, one that it never held before, and one that it will not again for some time. Our faith, to-day, is stronger in wool and woolens, cotton and cottons, than in any other articles. It is no use, week after week, to repeat our reasons. We have been right all along this season, and we aim to advise our investors correctly. We do not say so ourselves, and that is enough. When we see a storm coming we will be just, and report that as quickly as anything else. We do not see any clouds just now, nor are there any black clouds gathering. A few disappointed political demagogues are hatching up "a something" by which to "damn" things, but as well as we can, in effect upon wool, and will not have. Wool it is true, has risen to pretty high figures, but recollect, the figure is in currency, and wool to-day is cheaper than any other article, and has, in fact, risen the least of any other thing. Readers and holders do not be alarmed. Keep your portfolio full, it will be worth higher before you will see it lower. There has been more Domestic wool changed hands this season than ever before. It is somewhere. Manufacturers unable to buy freely have taken to domestic. They are unable to pay the prices for foreign to-day, and are purchasing domestic in its stead, more than ever. Don't be too much alarmed. When wool went a begging at 70@75c there were no buyers, and now when it has reached almost $1 25, our manufacturers are getting their eyes open. It is time. It will pay to buy now.

Over half a million pounds (if the truth were known, we believe three quarters of a million) have changed hands since our last report. This has been taken by eastern manufacturers, Boston dealers, and the Philadelphians, for Kersey purposes. Coarse fleece is worth to-day $1 15 and fine $1 10. There is considerable inquiry for fine wools, more than for a number of weeks, but coarse is still in request, and commands the highest figures. Dealers are buying at $1 15@1 16, what must the manufacturers expect to have to pay? Now, we do not talk Wool up week after week. We hear ourselves talk, or to carry out a point, or to gratify a whim of our own, but we believe what we write, and print it for the edification of our readers. It is very easy to say matter to suit the public. We believe as much as we believe anything, that Wool has not reached the figures it will, and we look upon it as safe, and urge those of our manufacturers who want supplies to lay it in. Our last advices from the country report the market as stiffening up, and, in Ohio, few lots to be had under $1 10, and as high as $1 25 is asked.

Foreign wools are quiet in consequence of the extreme firmness of holders, and we have few transactions to report this week. Holders are sanguine of better prices before long, and are not disposed to press their stock.

In the Goods market, trade is more active, and in prices we see no decreased firmness.

The sales include 650,000 lbs Fleece at $1 15@$1 16, average $1 12, including 120,000 lbs State at $1 06, 50,000 lbs do at $1 10; 60,000 lbs Ohio at $1 12½, 50,000 lbs do at $1 10; 150,000 lbs Ohio at $1 12, and 70,000 lbs do at $1 16; 80,000 lbs Pulled at 95@$1 03; 10,000 lbs Western Pulled at $1; 50,000 lbs California, 35@37c; 10,000 lbs Black Cape Peat 50c; 100,000 lbs Cordas at 52@55c; 10,000 lbs Rosario, 25@30c; some Donskoi at 85c; 50,000 lbs Crimea at 86c; 10,000 lbs African at 40c; 50 bales Black Spanish at 50c; 50 Cape at 72c; 80 Entre Rios, 1,000 lbs washed Rio Grande, 47 bales New Orleans Pulled, 24 Zitgay, 60 Mestizo, and 22 English Pulled, all on private terms.

Printing Cloths.

The Providence *Journal* says: Sales of the past week quite large. Many of the mills have sold ahead, which will keep some of the manufacturers busy. Manufacturers begin to talk about 40c a yard. If cotton keeps advancing they will get it soon. The following are the sales and resales for the week:

7,400	pieces	60x64, 31¼c.	
6,000	do	60x64, 30¾c.	
10,500	do	60x64, 34½c.	
2,000	do	60x64, 33c.	
10,000	do	60x64, 34c., early in the week.	
5,000	do	60x64, 31½c.	
5,000	do	60x64, 32½c.	
2,850	do	60x64, 35c.	
8,000	do	60x64, 35c.	

76,750 pieces.

St. Louis Pig Iron Market.

August 26.

We quote as closing rates:

PIG METAL.		
Iron Mountain, No. 1, h. b.	$70	@75 —
Iron Mountain, " 2, h. b.	65	@75 —
Pilot Knob, " 1, h. b.	65	@70 —
Pilot Knob, " 2, h. b.	60	@65 —
Receipts of Pig Iron during past week	250 tons	
" " since Jan. 1, 1864	12,240	"
" during the same period in 1863	10,777	"
Cold Blast (Car Wheel) ...p ton	$80	@— —
Cold Malleable	90	@— —
Hot Blast No. 1	75	@— —
Hot Blast No. 2	70	@— —
Bank Ore	4 50	@— —
Surface Ore	5	@— —

About Flax.

The Birmingham (Ill.) *Paralograph* says that one hundred acres in that city has been contracted for the seed from one thousand acres of flax. They estimate that there are from 3,000 to 4,000 acres in that county.

The Ohio *Farmer* says: The flax crop is attracting more than ordinary attention in Ohio at this time, both for fibre and the seed, and the numerous flax mills and old mills of the State will greatly stimulate the growing flax and the competition among the manufacturers will keep up the prices of seed and straw to a proper standard. The present flax crop of Ohio is a very light one, and seed must rule high for a year to come. We believe the present price for seed is considerably above $2 50 per bushel. The price of flax seed oil is above $1 80 per gallon.

Philadelphia Oil Market.

There is a good demand for Fish and Lard Oil, and prices are better, winter Lard Oil selling at $1 70@1 85. Linseed is active at $1 70@1 72. Of Elaine Oil a sale is reported at $1 37½. Petroleum is firm, but less active, 6,000 bbls refined, in bond, sold at 85@86c, to the date of the delivery; free Oil is quoted at 87@90c, and crude at 60, and but little offering. The following are the receipts of Petroleum at this port for the last week: Crude, 2,260 bbls; Refined, 4,700 bbls.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

THURSDAY, August 30, 1864.

The market was firm with a further advance in both Iron and Nails. The former advanced 1c ₱ lb, or $20 ₱ ton; the latter $1 ₱ keg. Below will be found the corrected list:

FLAT BAR.

	₱ lb
1¼ to 6, by ¾ to 1 inch	8½
2 to 6, by 1 to 1¼ inch	8¾
1¼ to 1¾, by ¾ to 3¼ inch	8¾
1¼ to 1¾ by 5¼ inch	9

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 6, by ¼ to 9-16 inch	8¾
1¼ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9
¾ to 1¼, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9¼
⅜ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9½

HORSE SHOE.

	₱ lb
¾ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅜ inch	9½

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2¼ to 6 inch	9¾
1¼ and 2	9¾
1¼ and 1¾	10
1 and 1¼	10¼
¾ inch	11½
⅝ inch	12¾
½ inch	13

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	8½	¼ and 9-16 inch	9
2¼ to 2¾	8¾	⅝ to 7-16 inch	9¼
3 to 3¾ inch	9	5-16 inch	9½
3¾ to 4 inch	9¼	¼ inch	9¾
⅝ and ⅞ inch	9¼	3-16 inch	12

OVAL IRON.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	9¼	⅝ inch	9¼
¾ and ⅞ inch	9¾	½ inch	9½

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	9	⅝ inch	9½
¾ and ⅞ inch	9¼	½ inch	10

SHEET.

No. 10 to 17	11
" 18 to 24	11¼
" 25 and 26	11¾
" 27	11½

All sheets over 26 inches wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra.

PLATES.

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	10
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra.	
Heads	10
Plow Slabs	9½
" Wings	9½

FLAT RAILS
Punched and counter sunk.

1½ to 2, by ½ to ⅝ inch	9
1½ by ⅞ and 7-16 inch	9¼
1½ by ½ and ⅝ inch	9½
1½ by ¾ inch	10

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	9½

NAIL RODS.

Juniata	16

NAILS.

	₱ keg		₱ keg
10d to 60d Nails	12½	2d Fine	37½
8d and 9d	13	7-8 In. Lining	87½
6d and 7d	13½	Clinch	10
4d and 5d	37½	Cut Spikes	37½
3d	37½		
Casing Nails.		Barrel.	
10d	10 13	¾ inch	11 88
8d	9 88	1 inch	11 13
10d	9 63	1¼ inch	10 38
12d	9 63	1½ inch	10 38
16d	9 63	2 inch	9 88
Finishing.		Tobacco.	
6d	10 63	6d	9 88
8d	10 13	8d	9 63
10d	10 13	10d	9 38
12d	10 13		
16d	10 13		

Pittsburgh Pig Iron Market.

Tuesday, August 30, 1864.

PIG IRON.—There is a continued firmness in the market at prices which were current at our last report.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling

THE RIVER.—Last night at twilight there was six feet six inches water in the channel and about on a stand. Business on the wharf was brisk.

IN TOWN.—Commodore I. N. B. Hempstead the originator of the "Red White and Blue" line of Packets, one of the cleverest men that can be found. The Commodore has made his pile and has retired from the river and lives in clover and other good things about Hanging Rock. He has just returned from Canada with a pleasure party, where he was taken for a Southern slaveholder, and the owner of a large number of negroes. Not bad, considering the Commodore is one of the most strongminded Republicans that can be found. The party leaves to day on the new steamer "Wanamita," they are in charge of Capt. H. H. Downey, who will see that they are properly attended to.

The favorite Passenger Steamer "Emma Graham," made her appearance at our landing in order to resume her trips in the Zanesville trade. She will leave this day at 4 P. M. Capt. Agans who commanded her for a long time has retired from the river and taken up his residence on shore. He was a thorough steam boat man, a clever gentleman and was universally respected; as an officer he had no superior—our word for it, those who attended the Captain. His successor is Capt. C. R. Stull, who may be said to have been brought up in the Zanesville and Pittsburgh trade. We take pleasure in announcing Capt. Stull to our friends. The first Clerk's office, who has many friends and deserves them all.

The new and handsome passenger packet "Anna," having received the finishing touch, is now at the landing receiving freight for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat was built under the superintendence of Captain J. H. Maratta, who has spared no expense in producing an A No. 1 boat. She has been visited by a number of boat builders, who pronounce her admirably adapted for the St. Louis trade Captain Maratta has built a number of boats, but in a manner unsurpassed by previous efforts. Mr. Wm. M. Maratta, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers are well cared for.

The new and splendid passenger steamer "Wanamita," Captain Shumans, will leave to-day for Cincinnati, Cairo and St. Louis. This boat was built expressly for the trade under the superintendence of Capt. Shuman, who has had considerable experience in that line. She is complete in every respect, and in her construction no expense has been spared. We were pleased to see our old friend Capt. H. H. Downey in the office, the gentlemanly and attentive officer it would be difficult to find.

Capt. James Mellen's new steamer "Onward" is attracting a great deal of attention. She is certainly a fine craft, and does credit to those engaged in getting her up. She was built under the superintendence of Capt. John Rhodes, who has built more of the best boats that run on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. We congratulate Captain Mellen on taking charge of so fine a packet.

The fine steamer "Glide No. 3," Capt. W. B. Anderson, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville this day. This boat is one of the best of her class ever constructed, and offers the best accommodations to passengers and shippers. We were pleased to see our old friend G. W. Baker in the office. Any business entrusted to him will be all right.

TOW BOAT.—The light draught towboat Skipper will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is going into other business. She is a fine boat. She is nearly new, and is well finished, and will be sold at a sacrifice. For further particulars inquire at the River Reporter of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*.

TO STEAM BOATMEN.—Means, Kyle & Co., have opened a new Coal yard at Portsmouth for the accommodation of steamers. The measure will be given at Hanging Rock. The yard is in charge of Captain Wash Williamson.

The steamer Lizzie Martin has been fitted up in a superior manner; in fact, she looks better than ever. She will leave for Cincinnati during the present week. Capt. McLaughlin has spared no expense in fitting her out.

THE fine steamer Lizzie Martin, Capt. Laughlin, will hereafter run as a tri-weekly packet between this port and Wheeling, in connection with the Minerva.

SAINT LOUIS.

The *Union* says:

The river continues to decline steadily at this point, and the channel below remains in a weakened condition, with not a particle over four and a half feet of water in the shoalest places.

A letter from New Orleans to Captain Bart Aldcasta has the heart pleasure of being entered in the Government service, and had been sent to Mobile.

The upper Mississippi is undergoing very little change, and remains very low and difficult to navigate, there being only three feet and a half below Keokuk.

The Missouri river has swollen a few inches within the past few days, but it is not thought to be sufficient to benefit navigation, as the last boat in reports the river very low, with three and a half feet from the mouth to Leavenworth.

Illinois river is lower than it has been for some time, and it is with great difficulty boats are able to navigate it at all.

There is a good stage of water now in the Ohio from its source to its mouth, and that in the month of August. The river business, however, at this season of the year is always dull.

Business took quite a start yesterday, and remained brisk throughout the day, with indications of lively times for a few days.

Freight to New Orleans remained firm at $1 per hundred and $2 per barrel for flour, with no indications of a decline until there is a decided improvement in the condition of the river.

The C. E. Hillman, which left here on Wednesday for Memphis, returned yesterday, having struck Swan Island near St. Mary's which broke over a hundred timbers in her hull. She reshipped the greater portion of her cargo and all her passengers on the City of Pekin, and brought her here to have her hull and stock put back to this port. She will go on the ways for repairs, and will be ready to resume her trips in a week or ten days.

LOUISVILLE.

The *Union* says:

The river was rising pretty fast yesterday, with six feet five inches in the canal in the evening, by the mark. During the previous twenty-four hours it has risen twelve inches at the head of the Falls, and fully three feet at Portland. That is an almost unprecedented rise for the season of the year. The weather was rainy all day yesterday, with several very heavy falls of rain in the morning, and during the day. The rain at times poured down in torrents, flooding the streets, and overflowing the drains and sewers in many portions of the city.

On the falls last evening three were scant four and a half feet water in the pass, or dug caute, which is plenty of water for light boats to descend.

The Kentucky rivers is reported rising again, and the indications are fair for a big river, and the falls to be navigable for ascending boats, all the month of August.

The Cloona came down yesterday with a regiment of colored soldiers on board.

The Willie Gamage came down from Cincinnati last evening, laden with grain for the Government, but in consequence of the wet weather she could not discharge it.

The Burlington, a new side-wheeler for the Northern line of packets in the Mississippi, came down from Cincinnati yesterday and descended the falls on her way to St. Louis.

The Lent Leoti returned to Pittsburgh last evening heavily laden with tobacco.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN JACOB FUNK.—On Thursday morning last Captain Jacob Funk, one of the pioneers of the Western Wilds, and for fifty years a resident of Louisville, breathed his last, in the 73d year of his age. He died at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Griffin, on Gray street, just above First, and was in the full possession of his faculties to the last.

Capt. Funk was a falls pilot for many years, and always commanded the respect of all who knew him for the strict integrity of his character. He was a native Virginian, and was born in the Valley, in Shenandoah county, and if he had a fault, it was that he regarded a Virginian second to none, and fully equal to the best on earth. He was extremely charitable, and, under rather an austere appearance, had the kindest feelings, and was full of the best impulses. He never deceived any one, but was free spoken and fearless.

Capt Funk was a boatman in the West, and for many years constantly engaged in the arduous duties of piloting flatboats and steamboats over the falls. Some fifteen years since, owing to his infirmity of sight, he resigned his position as licensed falls pilot to his favorite pupil, Captain Pink Varble. He had imparted to him the knowledge of the falls, and, with his skill and daring, has since become famous.

The local inspectors of St. Louis have rendered their decision in the case of the collision between the steamers C. E. Hillman and Belle St. Louis, suspending the license of Samuel McPheeters, of the Belle St. Louis, for sixty days, and exonerating Mr. Jake Sousley, of the Hillman, from all blame in the matter.

The Cumberland river has been quite high, with fully 22 feet water at Nashville on Tuesday evening, which will make 16 feet on the shoals.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports Per Cle'vd and Pittsburgh R. R.

A. B. Reevil, 30 bbls apples; W. W. Wallace, 56 sheets boiler iron; Hussey, W. & Co. 37 half Blooms; J. Cullins, 4 bbls apples; J. P. Scott, 10 bbls flour; Robb & Parker, 101 bbls lard oil; J. P. Scott, 5 bbls lard oil; B. A. Fahnestock, 215 bbls lard oil; A. Lippert, 20 bbls flour; J. Rhodes, 582 sacks barley; C. B. Leech, 90 bbls flour; W. Ean Gorder, 19 bbls apples; C. P. Marble, 29 sks rags.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin, O & B., 1 car iron; Jas. Hawkins, 9 bbls. eggs; Heed & M., 17 call skins and beef hides, 1 bbl and 4 sacks rags; Kipp, L. & Co., 80 bbls, salt.

Imports per Pittsburgh F. W. & C. R. R.—J. Wood & Son, 1 car metal; H. H. Collins, 1 do stoves; Hitchcock & McC, 3 do coal; Schomaker & Lang, 100 bbls flour; R. E. Sellers & Co. 10 bbls oil; S. Harbaugh & Co., 39 sks wood; Sellman & Co., 1 car pig iron; W. H. Kirkpatrick, 10 doz tubs; Culp & S., 100 bbls flour; J. Y. McLaughlin, 115 g hides; S. Lindsay & Co., 200 bbls flour; D. Wallace, 9 bbls; H. Hines & J. Liggett, 150 bgs wheat; A. Gordon, 1 case 4 pkgs; 5 cans do; R. E. Sellers, 10 bbls lard oil; Oliphousen & Co., 10 boxes hardware; C. Johnson & Co., 121 bbls fire clay; D. Wallace 170 bgs corn.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Zanesville.

PER EMMA GRAHAM.—Clark & Co., 1,226 bbls flour, 123 sks wool, 55 hhds tobacco, 1 brl eggs; Adams' Express Co., 34 brls eggs; S. Lindsey, Jr., & Co., 80 bris flour; Fleming & Steel, 9 kegs butter; A. Smith, 1 brl eggs; Hall & Bro., 1 brl apples; Hard ey & Babcock, 14 rolls leather; Bell & Baird, 8 rolls leather; Knoble & Co., 6 bbls ale; Atwell, Lea & Co., 10 doz. brooms; Jas. Boyd, 57 bris oil; J. Hender-on, 2 boxes medicine; J. J. Hender, 2 Boxes medicines; Joseph Woodwell & Co., 1 pkg flies; S. Lindsey & Co., 6 doz buckets; Hall & Beddle, 35 boxes soap and candles; H. D. Dougherty, 2 casks stoneware; Means & Coffin, 1 brl eggs; S. C. Kirkpatrick, 1 box and 1 jar, Frank Langorder, 5 kgs butter; C. Coleman, 4 brls—taken off; Thompson, 2 boxes merchandise; Cath Cookett, 1 brl eggs, 1 box dry apples, 1 firkin butter; Michael Diedrick, 8 sheals.

Pittsburgh and Zanesville Packet Line.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE

The splendid passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, MONROE AYERS, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Friday, at 8 o'clock, a. m. The new steamer JULIA, will leave Cincinnati, leave Pittsburgh every Wednesday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Tuesday at 8 o'clock, a. m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGW